# The Bombay Gazette.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | 52 | 0 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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|---|---|---|
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| Domestic Occurrences each | 1 | 0 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

REYNALDS—March 1st, at 299, Middle Colaba, the wife Mr. John W. Reynalds, Retired Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ANTHONY—February 28th, at Girgaum, after a long and painful illness, of disease of the lungs and liver, Mrs. Isabella Anthony, relict of the late Mr. Benjamin Anthony, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, H. H. the Nizam's, aged 46 years, sincerely and deeply regretted.

### BENGAL.

DEATH.

HUGHESDON—February 23rd, Maria, the wife of Charles Hughesdon, Esq., aged 56 years.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3rd | Leave Bussorah | 17th |
| " Muscat | 7th | " Bushire | 19th |
| " Bunder Abbas | 9th | " Bunder Abbas | 23rd |
| " Bushire | 12th | " Muscat | 25th |
| Arrive Bussorah | 14th | Arrive Bombay | 28th |

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr. McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., R. Taunton, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee as an extra Steamer on 8th March.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., C. Tickell, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 & 15 | | Leave Calcutta | 1 & 15 | |
| " Carwar | 2 | 16 | " Bimlipatam | 4 | 18 |
| " Mangalore | 3 | 17 | " Vizagapatam | 4 | 18 |
| " Cannanore | 4 | 18 | " Coconada | 5 | 19 |
| " Calicut | 4 | 18 | " Masulipatam | 6 | 20 |
| " Cochin | 5 | 19 | " Madras | 10 | 24 |
| " Tuticorin | | 20 | " Negapatam | 11 | 25 |
| " Colombo | | 21 | " Galle | 14 | |
| " Galle | 7 | | " Colombo | | 28 |
| " Negapatam | 10 | 24 | " Tuticorin | | 29 |
| " Madras | 15 | 30 | " Cochin | 16 | 1* |
| " Masulipatam | 16 | 1 | " Calicut | 16 | 1† |
| " Coconada | 17 | 2 | " Cannanore | 17 | 2 |
| " Vizagapatam | 18 | 3 | " Mangalore | 18 | 3 |
| " Bimlipatam | 18 | 3 | " Carwar | 19 | 4 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 20 | 5 | Arrive Bombay | 20 | 5 |

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., A. Irvine, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | | Up Steamers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Dep. | Saturday. | Cochin | Dep. | Saturday. |
| Rutnagherry | " | Sunday. | Beypore | " | Sunday. |
| Vingorla | " | Sunday. | Calicut | " | Sunday. |
| Goa | " | Monday. | Tellicherry | " | Monday. |
| Carwar | " | Monday. | Cannanore | " | Monday. |
| Compta | " | Monday. | Mangalore | " | Tuesday. |
| Mangalore | " | Tuesday. | Compta | " | Wednesday. |
| Cannanore | " | Wednesday. | Carwar | " | Wednesday. |
| Tellicherry | " | Wednesday. | Goa | " | Wednesday. |
| Calicut | " | Wednesday. | Vingorla | " | Thursday. |
| Beypore | " | Wednesday. | Rutnagherry, | | Thursday. |
| Cochin | Arr. | Thursday. | Bombay | Arr. | Friday. |

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

### STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

| *Down Steamers.* | | | *Up Steamers.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Dep. | 1st, 10th & 20th. | Mandavee | Dep. | 6th, 16th & 26th. |
| Varavul | " | 3rd, 13th & 23rd. | Dwarka | " | 6th, 16th & 26th. |
| Mangarole | " | 3rd, 13th & 23rd. | Pore Bunder | " | 7th, 17th & 27th. |
| Pore Bunder | " | 4th, 14th & 24th. | Mangarole | " | 7th, 17th & 27th. |
| Dwarka | " | 4th, 14th & 24th. | Varavul | " | 8th, 18th, & 28th. |
| Mandavee | Arr. | 5th, 15th & 25th. | Bombay | Arr | 9th, 19th, & 29th. |

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 10th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

### STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| *Down Steamers.* | | | | *Up Steamers.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Dep. | Wednesday | P. M. | Goa | Dep. | Monday | A. M. |
| Hurnee | " | Thursday | A. M. | Vingorla | " | Monday | P. M. |
| Unjunwell | " | Thursday | A. M. | Malwan | " | Monday | P. M. |
| Jyghur | " | Thursday | P. M. | Jytapore | " | Tuesday | A. M. |
| Rutnagherry | " | Friday | A. M. | Rutnagherry | " | Tuesday | P. M. |
| Jytapore | " | Friday | A. M. | Jyghur | " | Wednesday | A. M. |
| Malwan | " | Friday | P. M. | Unjunwell | " | Wednesday | A. M. |
| Vingorla | " | Saturday | A. M. | Hurnee | " | Wednesday | A. M. |
| Goa | Arr. | Saturday | A. M. | Bombay | Arr. | Wednesday | P. M. |

The Steamer "OORUN," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

### FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

### FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain Walker, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents Ship *Lepanto*.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

*To sail by the end of this month.*

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

### FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | £60 | Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class | £35 | |

TO SUEZ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | £45 | " |
| Second Class | £25 | |

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

### STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | 64 | 10 | 0 | Including Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class | 37 | 5 | 0 | |
| Third Class | 23 | 5 | 0 | |

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

### STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM" to the Persian Gulf on the 3rd March, at 5 P. M., calling at Muscat Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 28th February 1866.

### FOR LONDON VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE fine Clipper Ship "BEAUMARIS CASTLE," Captain Gardner, taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops, to leave this on the 5th proximo, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars of Passage &c., apply to the Captain on board before 12 o'clock, or to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. J. E. PENNEY will CEASE to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

22nd Feb. 1866. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE ... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, Rampart Row, at two o'clock on MONDAY the 5th March 1866—

To consider whether it is desirable to carry on the Company, or to wind up; and if the latter is decided on,

To pass a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily; and

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share, being at the rate of Ten per cent per annum for the half year ending the 31st December 1865 be paid to Shareholders on and after 1st March next.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business THIS DAY.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.

Broach, 21st February 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

સીંદ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of winding up the Company voluntarily, as proposed at the General Meeting held this day at 3 P. M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

### CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

## NOTICES.

### Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts | each. | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts | " | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts | " | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts | " | 12 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts | " | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits | " | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits | " | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits | " | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars | per doz. | 7 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians | each. | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians | " | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Gauze Banians | " | 4 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers | " | 6 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks | per doz. | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks | " | 11 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery. | | | |
| BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings | each. | 3 | 8 |
| Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves | per pair. | 2 | 12 |
| White Kid Gloves | " | 1 | 12 |
| Dog Skin Gloves | " | 2 | 12 |
| Buck and Doe Gloves | " | 3 | 12 |
| The Universal Scarf | each. | 4 | 12 |
| The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring | " | 4 | 8 |
| The Windsor Scarf | " | 2 | 12 |
| The Derby Scarf | " | 4 | 8 |
| The Diamond Scarf | " | 4 | 4 |

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. G. L. F. CONNELL, GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND SUPPLIER, has removed from the APOLLO RECLAMATION WORKS, to No. 1, ARMENIAN LANE, where all future Communications should be addressed.

NOTICE.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary will be held in the large Hall of the Robert Money Institution on THURSDAY the 8th of March at 8 o'clock P. M. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

T. K. WEATHERHEAD, S. C. L., Secretary.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

### THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

RACE HORSES, &c., the Property of the Templars:—*Knight Templar*, late *Smuggler*, thorough-bred Bay Australian Gelding, 7 years old, sound, winner of nineteen Races, since October 1864, at all weights and distances.

| | st. | lbs. | | miles | | min. | sec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore with | 11 | 7 | ran | 1½ | in | 3 | 39 |
| Hyderabad with | 9 | 12 | ran | 1¼ | in | 2 | 51 |

*Ascalon*—Br. Arab Horse, 9 years old. Won Trichinopoly Derby in a canter. Won Trichinopoly Winning Handicap

| | st. | lbs. | mile | | min. | sec. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With | 10 | 5 | 1¼ | in | 2 | 27 | easy. |

Won Madras Derby with 10 stone in a canter.

*Valetta.*—Thorough-bred Bay Australian Mare, 7 years old, sound, splendid jumper, Hack and Lady's Horse. Won Trichinopoly Garrison Stakes, ¾ mile by 20 lengths, in 1 min. 23 sec. with 11 st. 4 lbs., beating *Nusseeb* and *Albemarle.*

For price and all particulars, as to soundness, temper, &c. Apply to J. HUNTER BLAIR, Esq., Madras.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes,
Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.
Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

## NOTICES.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 | Bbls and half Bbls Apples, |
| 100 | Bbls Flour, |
| 200 | Do. Rosin, |
| 300 | Cases Naptha, |
| 100,000 | feet Lamber, |

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोमबे प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that: "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a Bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. 28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—The public is respectfully informed that on and after the 1st March the following ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

| PRESENT TIME. | | | FUTURE TIME. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Down* | *Up.* | | *Down* | *Up.* |
| P. M. | P. M. | | P. M. | P. M. |
| 1-0 | 5-0 | Bombay | 1-0 | 6-0 |
| 2-57 | 3-0 | Bassein Rd. | 3-5 | 4-5 |
| 7-28 | 10-50 | Damaun Rd. | 8-0 | 11-10 |
| 8-45 | 9-46 | Bulsar. | 9-20 | 9-50 |
| 11-45 | 6-30 | Surat. | 12-10 | 6-20 |
| FOLLOWING DAY. | | | FOLLOWING DAY. | |
| A. M. | P. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| 5-45 | 9-30 | Surat. | 6-15 | 11-0 |
| 8-28 | 6-59 | Broach. | 9-15 | 8-25 |
| 11-23 | 4-30 | Baroda. | 12-58 | 4-45 |
| 12-33 | 2-55 | Anund. | 2-43 | 3-0 |
| 2-40 | 12-30 | Ahmedabad. | 5-15 | 12-0 |

For alteration of Trains at Intermediate Stations and further information see the Company's Time Table, which are exhibited at each Station.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1866.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

*It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.*

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

*Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.*

*Directors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. | Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co. |
| FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. | |
| GEORGE DENT, Esq. | |
| J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. | Messrs. Grey & Coles. |
| T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq. | |
| THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. | Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co. |
| JOHN PARSONS, Esq. | |
| JAMES BEVIS, Esq. | |
| GAVIN STEEL, Esq. | Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay. |
| ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. | |

*Bankers.*
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

*Solicitors.*
Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

*Auditors.*
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

*Brokers.*
Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

*Managing Directors, pro tem.*
One Member of each London Firm.

*Branches.*

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
*Joint Managers*—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

## WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

*Patrons.*—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

*Master.*—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

SELLING OFF AT CHEAP PRICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS and OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior Kingsford's OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for making nice Pudding, &c. Apply to

PESTONJEE AND JAMSETJEE DOOBASH
Dean Lane, No. 2.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, KURSONDASS MUDONJEE, Agent of MOWHOJEE PRAGJEE, will leave Bombay for Bhownugger TO-MORROW, and will return to Bombay after a month from this date.

કરશનદાસ મુળજી.
KURSONDASS MUDONJEE.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to notify that on and after MONDAY, the 5th instant, the Company will deliver COTTON from Boree Bunder Station to the several Cotton Merchants at their Godowns from 6 in the Morning till 6 in the Evening, and it is requested that all Cotton Carts be unloaded without any delay.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

NOTICE.—Under Government Resolution, No. 12, dated 2nd January 1866, in the Military Department, the BUNGALOW No. 1, situated in the Staff Lines, Sholapoor Cantonment, and registered in the name of Nowrojee Manockjee Bandoopwalla, will be exposed for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of MONDAY the 26th March 1866.

Terms and conditions of Sale may be ascertained on application at the Office of the Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Bazaars, Sholapoor.

TERMS—CASH.

Camp Sholapoor, Feb. 27th, 1866.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of the Provincial Grand Masters of Freemasonry.

Extraordinary Magical and Optical Representation by the Hungarian Brothers.

PROFESSOR VANEK & COMPANY,

Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

☞ The entertainment for this Evening will consist of some of the most wonderful experiments in Art and Science never before exhibited in Bombay.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three) | 15 |
| Dress Circle (Single Tickets) | 6 |
| Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years) | 3 |
| Stalls | 4 |
| Gallery | 3 |
| Pit | 2 |

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ... Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
20th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For 3 months | 8 per cent. per annum. |
| " 6 " | 7 ditto. |
| " 12 " | 7 ditto. |

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICE.—Parties indebted to the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, up to the 31st December 1865, are requested to pay to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 47, Borah Bazaar, Fort, the amount of their Debts in regard to the Hotel, by the end of the current month, failing which legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of unpaid Claims.

EDULJEE HORMUSJEE CASSINATH,
Late Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square.

J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Offices, 24, Rampart Row, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were duly passed at the Ordinary General Meeting on the 8th instant, viz:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Liquidators, viz.:—
   - Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
   - F. A. Spencer, Esq.
   - Raggoonath Narrayen, Esq.
3. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2 per cent on the amount of the receipts, to be divided amongst them.

JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Bombay, 26th February 1866. Offg. Manager.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. SANGER & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay, TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By order of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Gardens are closed to Visitors half an hour after Sunset, and no Horses or Dogs are under any circumstances allowed within the Gardens.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે બોનડેડ વેરહાઊશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाबे बाडेड वेरहाउस कपनी (लीमीटड).

EIGHTH INSTALMENT OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the above Company, are hereby requested to pay at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, the EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 (making Rs. 1,800 paid up) on or before THURSDAY, the 15th March 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

NOTICE.—G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Public are informed that, on and after the 1st March next, this Company's Telegraph Traffic will be ASSIMILATED with that of the Government, and the following will be the conditions and rates under which Messages for transmission will be accepted:—

Messages will be charged for by groups and half groups. One group will consist of 20 words, and a half group of any number under and not exceeding 10 words:—

Scale of charges for a group for 20 words:—

| | | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding | 100 miles | 0 | 8 | In addition to a Booking Fee of 8 as. on each Message; |
| " | 200 " | 1 | 0 | |
| " | 400 " | 1 | 8 | |
| " | 800 " | 2 | 0 | |
| " | 1,200 " | 3 | 0 | |

and so on, adding one rupee for every 400 miles or fraction of 400 miles.

Peon hire and all after charges are abolished in lieu of the fixed booking fee of 8 annas, and the Company undertakes to deliver messages free of charge within a distance of 5 miles from any of its Telegraph Offices. Special arrangements must, however, be made by senders for the delivery of their messages for distances beyond 5 miles.

A Telegraph Office in connection with the Company's Telegraphic system is opened in the Company's Chief Offices, in the Fort, where messages can be received for transmission between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5. P. M.

The Public are also informed that this Company now possess increased means of communication, whereby a speedy dispatch of business can be effected, owing to their principal Stations being connected with direct lines which are worked with Morse Instruments.

No COMPLAINTS will be attended to, relating to errors in transmission, delays, or non-delivery without the production of a receipted bill from the forwarding station.

No REFUNDS will be made except a message is sent at the *repetition rate*, which is 50 per cent. in addition to the ordinary charge.

For further information apply to the undersigned at the Company's Offices, Villa Byculla.

JOHN BLACKWELL, Superintendent.

Telegraph Superintendent's Offices, 26th Feb. 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

| | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates as to soundness or otherwise | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto Ordinary ditto | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Removing Shoes | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Preventing Cutting | 2 | 8 | 0 |

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

*To hand.*

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's " "
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 " Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 " Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
" " with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.

Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

## NOTICES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—UNDER LIQUIDATION.

धि प्रिन्स अफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमिटेड)

ધી પરીનશ આફ વેલશ શીપીંગ કમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees 170 per share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Street.

Shareholders are requested to produce certificates of shares standing in their own names, at the time of receiving payment.

By order,
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

*Agents*—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

## NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 1.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec.* 27.

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec.* 27.

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan.* 3.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec.* 28.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 29.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 21.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 1.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 22.

*N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs.* 1-10, *which amount will include Postage.* *Gazette* Press, Fort.

### SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs, (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. LOYSEL's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April 14th*, 1857.

"THE Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industrie,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. LOYSEL, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. LOYSEL, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July 19th*, 1856.

"LOYSEL's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April 14th*, 1857.

"LOYSEL's Patent Machine has long been used both at the Crystal Palace and in Paris; it can make an almost incredible quantity of excellent Coffee or Tea in a few minutes."—*The Morning Herald, April 13th*, 1857.

The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

LIST OF PRICES.—*For Cash Prepayment.*

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure | 10 |
| To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong | 13 |
| To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented. | 17 |
| To hold four Pints, with measure | 23 |
| To hold six Pints, ornamented handles and filter | 31 |

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| To hold one Pint, Superior | 24 |
| To hold two Pints, New model Extra finish | 28 |
| To hold three Pints | 35 |

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel | 22 |
| To hold two Pints, Superior Improved Pattern | 30 |
| To hold four Pints, Double filters | 24 |

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented | 35 |
| To hold two Pints | 40 |
| Do. Superior | 45 |
| To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished | 65 |

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. would feel obliged by constituents kindly stating if an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory.

SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents,
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

**Friday Afternoon.**

Nothing doing, the market being closed on account of the holidays.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ... | 6 months' sight... | 2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d. |
| Do. Credits... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 11/16d. |
| Do. Documents... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 13/16d. |
| Calcutta ... ... ... | At sight ... | 100 |
| Do. ... ... ... | 30 days' sight ... | 99 |
| Do. ... ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 98 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 30 Do. do. ... | 99 |
| China ... ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 213 |

#### BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr. ct. | | |
| 3,000,000 | 500 | 500 | 16 | Agra Bank ... ... | 105 p ct premium |
| 100,000 | 250 | 250 | .... | Alliance Bank | 43 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Asiatic Bank Corptn | 40 p ct pm. |
| .... | 200 | 100 | .... | Asiatic New Issue.. | |
| 2,140,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8 | Bank of Bengal ... | 7,000 p sh. |
| 1,220,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Bank of India... | 53 p ct dis. |
| 10,45,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 p s | Bombay Bank | 48 p ct pm. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 200 | | Bombay City Bank. | 45 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 350 | 150 | | Bombay Pres. Bank. | 30 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 200 | 4 p s | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 30 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | ...... | Brokers' Banking Company .. .. | 25 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 6 | Central Bank... | 44 p ct dis. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China. | (incldg n S 60 p ct pm. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | ..... | China Bank ... ... | 2½ discount. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 250 | 17 | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China. | 90 p ct premium. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Commercial Bank... | 12½ p ct pm. |
| 1,600,000 | 200 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ... | 100 p ct pm. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London... | 50 p ct pm nm. |
| 625,000 | 250 | 250 | ...... | East Indian Bank... | 35 p ct dis. |
| 4,000,000 | 1,000 | 250 | 10 | Hindustan, China and Japan Bank.. | 6 per share. |
| 600,000 | 250 | 100 | ...... | Imperial Banking and Trading Co.. | 25 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | ...... | Indian Peninsula London & China Bk. | 33 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 400 | 120 | ...... | Indo-Egypt. & Lon. | 6½ p ct dis. |
| 200,000 | 100 | 20 | ...... | London&BombayBk | 6 p share. |
| 3,750,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 13 | Madras Bank.. .. | 75 pm. |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Oriental Bank Corporation .. .. | 110 p ct pm. |
| 600,000 | 200 | 200 | ...... | Royal Bank of India | 35 p ct dis. |
| 750,000 | 200 | 100 | ...... | Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank... | 25 p ct pm nm. |
| .... | 250 | 100 | ...... | Guzerat Bank ... | 3 p ct premium. |

#### FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | 400 | 100 | .... | Bengal Credit Mob. | 2 p ct pm. |
| 750,000 | 300 | 100 | Rs. 4 | BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor. .. | 7 p ct dis. |
| 600,000 | 300 | 200 | .... | Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ... | 50 p ct. dis. |
| 1200000 | 400 | 10 | ...... | Financial Asso. of India and China | No quotations. |
| 1200000 | 400 | 100 | .... | Do. New Capital.. | 2½ p ct discount. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 100 | .... | Grand Finance Co.. | No quotations. |
| 800,000 | 400 | 50 | .... | Mofussil Financial Association. .. | No quotations. |
| | 400 | 50 | | Oriental Financial Association .. | No quotations. |
| 6,00,000 | 400 | | | Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.) | No quotations. |
| 800,000 | 400 | 50 | | Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. | No quotations. |

#### SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | .... | Bombay Ship Co.. | No quotations. |
| 250,000 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 25 | Coast and River Steam Nav. Co... | No quotations. |
| 60,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ...... | Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. .. | 925 per share. |
| 800,000 | 5,000 | 1,500 | ...... | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. .. | No quotations. |
| 160,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | ...... | Prince of W. Ship Co. | No quotations. |
| 150,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co. | 225 per share. |
| | | 1,000 | ...... | Union Shipping Co. Limited .. .. | No quotations. |
| .... | ..... | 1,000 | ...... | Western India Ship Co. .. .. | No quotations. |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | ...... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. .. .. | 5,000 pm. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p s | Elphinstone Land Co. .. .. | 125 pm. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 100 | | New Do... .. .. | 200 premium. |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | ... .. | Frere Land Co. .. | 725 per share. |
| 110,000 | 2,000 | 900 | ...... | House and Land Investment Co. .. | 300 per share. |
| 1,00,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | ...... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.. | 1,300 per share. |
| ..... | 2,000 | 1,000 | 25 p s | Port Canning... | 175 pm. |
| ...... | 10,000 | 6,000 | ...... | United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.. | 1,400 per share. |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | pr. S | | |
| 125,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 15 | Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ... | Noquotations |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ...... | Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ... | Noquotations |
| 55,000 | 1,300 | 6,500 | 700 | Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. | Noquotations |
| 150,000 | 2000 | 1,750 | ...... | Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | Noquotations |
| .... | 500 | 500 | | The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue. | Par. |
| .... | 250 | 200 | | Do. do. 2nd issue. | Par. |
| 350,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ...... | Manockjee Pitty's Spin. & Weav. Co. | No quotations |
| 300,000 | 2,825 | 2,500 | 150 | Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. | No quotations |
| 150,000 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ...... | Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...... | No quotations |
| 37,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 400 | Victoria Spin. Co.... | No quotations |
| 160,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | pr. ct 6 | Cooria Spinning & Weaving Co. ...... | No quotations |
| 100,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 12 | Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co.... | No quotations |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 .. .. .. }
" " " " " 1842-43 .. .. .. } " 88¼
" " " " " 1854-55 .. .. .. }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. " 103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55.. .. .. " 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent. .. .. .. .. .. " 108¼

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each ... ... ... ... | Rs. 10-2-0 |
| Bank of England Notes ... ... ... | " 10 |
| Spanish Dollars ... ... ... ... | " 225 |
| Carolus ... ... ... ... ... | " 226 |
| Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... | " 220 |
| German Crowns ... ... ... ... | " 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ... ... | " 223 |
| Bar Silver .. ... ... ... ... | " 107¼ |
| Gold Leaf .. ... ... ... ... | " 15-4-1 |

#### PRICE CURRENT, 26th February 1866.

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| Dhollera (New load) .. .. .. | Rs. 390 to 400 |
| Dhollera (April and May).. .. .. | " 430 to 435 |
| Bhownuggur and Mowa .. .. .. | " 400 to 405 |
| Surat and Broach .. .. .. | " 370 to 375 |
| Porebunder .. .. .. .. | " 280 to 290 |
| Veeraval .. .. .. .. | " 280 to 310 |
| Khandeish (New) .. .. .. | " 410 to 415 |
| Dharwar (Sawginned) .. .. .. | " 440 to 445 |
| Ditto (now ready) .. .. .. | " 425 to 430 |
| Hinghunghaut (New) .. .. .. | " 450 to 455 |

The following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

#### BULLION MEMORANDUM.

**Imports.**

*For the week ending 7th February 1866.*

| | Gold Bullion and Coin. | | Silver Bullion & Coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From New South Wales ... | 1,17,000 | ...... | ... |
| " Hongkong ... ... ... | 3,79,954 | ...... | 4,06,170 |
| " Penang & Singapore... | 20,000 | ...... | 4,60,000 |
| " Calcutta ... ... | ... | ...... | 3,00,000 |
| Total for the week ... | 5,16,954 | ...... | 11,66,170 |
| Previously Imported in the year 1866 ... ... ... | 40,40,978 | ...... | 3,13,13,663 |
| Total from 1st Jan. to 7th February 1866. ... ... ... | 45,57,932 | ...... | 3,24,79,833 |
| Ditto 1865 ... ... ... | 58,25,600 | ...... | 83,59,768 |
| Decrease Rupees ... ... | 12,67,668 | Incr. | 2,41,20,065 |

**Exports.**

| | Gold Bullion and Coin. | | Silver Bullion & Coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Cutch ... ... ... | 39,000 | ...... | 1,20,856 |
| " Concan British ... ... | 29,160 | ...... | 48,000 |
| " Guzerat British ... ... | 1,270 | ...... | 7,535 |
| " Penang & Singapore ... | | | 300 |
| " Goa, Demaun & Diu ... | 2,500 | ...... | 5,500 |
| " Malabar British ... ... | 33,700 | ...... | 1,43,100 |
| " South Canara ... ... | 16,800 | ...... | 1,23,000 |
| " North Canara ... ... | 35,748 | ...... | 1,60,000 |
| Total for the week ... | 1,49,178 | ...... | 6,08,291 |
| Previously exported in the year 1866 ... ... ... | 7,59,827 | ...... | 43,94,206 |
| Total from 1st Jan. to 7th February 1866.... ... ... | 9,08,005 | ...... | 50,02,497 |
| Ditto 1865 ... ... ... | 9,12,344 | ...... | 56,57,060 |
| Decrease Rupees ... ... | 4,339 | ...... | 6,54,563 |

# MILITARY.

**ARRIVALS.—March 2.**

Elliot, Captain, 4th K. O. Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Naylor, Captain, Staff, on medical certificate, from Suart.
Jenkins, Captain F., Corps of Guides, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Kearney, Assistant Surgeon J., to rejoin, from England.
Duckering, Assistant Surgeon S., Staff, to join.

**DEPARTURES.—March 2.**

Deane, Lieutenant G., 1st Royals, on sick leave, to England.
Akerman, Ensign H., 1st Royals, on sick leave, to England.
Nott, Captain, 1st Royals, on sick leave, to England.
Swinton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Goring, Lieutenant, 33rd Foot, on sick leave, to England.
Cartwright, Ensign, 45th Foot, on leave, to England.
Graves, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Light Cavalry, leave, to Poona.
Seton, Lieutenant, 4th Rifles N. I., on leave, to Tanna.

# SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**

| Mar. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Jennie Oswald............ | Devine......... | Melbourne, Dec. 25. |
| | Wellaces .................. | Carry .......... | Sydney, Nov. 15. |
| | Devonshire ............... | Haggan ....... | Sarawak, Jan. 1. |
| | Falkland ................... | Pender ......... | Moulmein, Jan. 13. |
| | Merchantman ............ | Mourilyon ..... | London, Nov. 4. |
| | Euphrates (s) ............ | Atkinson ....... | Persian Gulf, Feb. 11. |
| | Amazon..................... | Daunberg ...... | Gothenberg, Sept. 22. |
| | Oriental ................... | Sanderson ..... | Liverpool, Oct. 14. |
| | Stalwart ................... | Wilson .......... | Liverpool, Nov. 1. |

**DEPARTURES.**

| Mar. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Northam (s)............... | Dundas ........ | Aden and Suez. |
| | Emeu (s) .................. | Methven ...... | China. |

The B. and B S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Bhima*, Bonfellow, bound to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

## BENGAL.

Arrivals.—February 23rd, ships *Maria Hay*, and *British American*.
Departures.—February 23rd, ships *Essex*, *Star of Albion*, *Turkey*, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1 S. S. "TYNEMOUTH." 1410 Tons, lately arrived from China. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., or to Captain FOSTER, R. N., on board.

Forbes Street, 2nd March 1866.

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DE MELLO & Co., Sand Agents, Merchants, and General Brokers, No. 30, Meadow Street, opposite the Bombay Bank.

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Madras, 16th February 1866.

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## CALENDAR——March 1866.

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter, Friday | ..9th | 8h. 44m. | P.M. |
| New Moon, Saturday | ..17th | 2h. 28m. | A.M. |
| First Quarter, Friday | ..23rd | 5h. 53m. | P.M. |
| Full Moon, Saturday | ..31st | 9h. 22m. | A.M. |

| Days | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Sat. | 3 | Venus in greatest Hel Lat S. at 10-17 A. M. | 6 19 | 6 5 | — | 0 11 | 1st March 1866. Time 8h. 58m. 43s. 9 |
| Sun. | 4 | 3rd Sunday in Lent. | 6 19 | 6 5 | 0 26 | 0 42 | |
| Mon. | 5 | Day breaks at 5-41 A.M. | 6 18 | 6 6 | 0 59 | 1 15 | |
| Tues. | 6 | Moon passes 5° N. Sat. 6-10. | 6 17 | 6 6 | 1 30 | 1 46 | |
| Wed. | 7 | Twilight ends at 6-43 P.M. | 6 16 | 6 6 | 2 6 | 2 25 | |
| Thurs. | 8 | Uranus stationary 3-17 P.M. | 6 15 | 6 6 | 2 45 | 3 7 | |
| Fri. | 9 | Moon in last quarter at 8-44 P.M. | 6 15 | 6 7 | 3 31 | 3 57 | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden ................ | Feb. 20 | Kurrachee ........... | Feb. 24 |
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| Australia .......... | Dec. 26 | Mauritius ............ | Feb. 7 |
| Alexandria ........ | Feb. 11 | Madras ............... | Feb. 24 |
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| France ................ | Feb. 4 | Suez .................... | Feb. 13 |
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# The Bombay Gazette.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

However desirous the Government of India may be to remove the reproach that is laid upon the administration, by those impatient politicians whom no rate of progress will satisfy, and who believe no obstacle can withstand them, it will look in vain for any clear guidance in the utterances of the wise gentlemen who discoursed recently upon Indian affairs at Manchester. The well-known fable of the man and his ass would faithfully illustrate the position of the Indian Government if it were to listen to the conflicting advices as to its duty which have been showered upon it from Cottonopolis, with a child-like desire to carry them out. Every gentleman who professed to enlighten the English Parliament and people in Indian misgovernment had his own particular views to ventilate, his own particular crotchet to advocate, and his own particular hobby to mount and ride to exhaustion. The speakers were somewhat unanimously impressed with the faith that India had been mightily neglected by somebody, but they could not agree by whom. One speaker would have it that India had been neglected by "England and Parliament ;" another egotistically laid the blame at the door of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who, with its commercial fulcrum, imagines itself able to move the empire ; a third blamed Sir Charles Wood ; a fourth inveighed against the "very structure of the Government ;" and a fifth poured the phials of his wrath upon Indian officials. It was an arithmetical calculation conducted largely upon Manchester principles ; they all suspected an error in the process, but could not detect its whereabouts. As the Grecian goddesses wrapped up their favourites in a cloud, at moments of danger, and hurried them from the scene of battle, so a divided and doubtful responsibility very conveniently descends upon all to whose hands the destinies of India are committed, and the truncheons of Manchester indignation fall therefore upon empty air. The wide variety of opinions expressed at the meetings as to the parties really responsible for the shortcomings of the Indian Government demonstrates that the public men who aired their opinions know nothing really tangible on this one of the many subjects on which they professed to enlighten England.

Turning from that unknown and hapless individual or body who, in the estimation of the Manchester orators, "ought to be hanged" for neglecting the things which he or it ought to have done, and for doing the things which he or it ought not to have done, we find that the speakers are all more or less at variance among themselves as to the definite duty of Government and the definite needs of India. Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P., wants the land tax settled upon the permanent principle throughout the whole of India ; Lord William Hay declares that that involves an immense sacrifice of revenue ; and Mr. Knight, a "large coffee planter" on a small patch of ground in Canara, asserts that the revenue could never be raised by mere import duties. Mr. Walter Cassels, combating the permanent settlement theory, maintains that it would be ruinous to the prosperity of India, as it had proved ruinous to the prosperity of Bengal, and he would accordingly have the Bombay system made general. One gentleman averred that this question of land tenure was the most important that could be dealt with by Indian reformers, whereupon Mr. Mason declared he did not think so ; he thought the most important question was that of public works. Now, how can the Government of India possibly satisfy, on this particular point, the discordant orators who assailed it. Like Herodotus' mythical pitcher of eels they are all struggling in confusion among themselves each for the supremacy of his views, and have really no settled opinion to offer to our Indian rulers. Which out of the multitude of councillors is the Government of India to follow ? What need is there to follow any of them at all ? On the one side is Scylla, on the other side Charybdis, and there is not even safety in steering an independent course between. If Government were to endorse the views of Mr. Cassels and several others, it would invoke the wrath of Mr. Danby Seymour and as many more ; and as the system advocated by neither class, prevails universally over India, but only partially, Government gets its share of hard knocks from both. The immense expanse of our Indian territories and the variety of our land tenures array the advocates of any particular system against Government ; their only bond of cohesion is, that they are all discontented ; but their discontent is that of captious egotism since every gentleman thinks his own plan better than Government's, or that of anybody else.

Even upon the question of the prosecution of public works there is no unanimity. Mr. Dickinson sees in the introduction of European capital and skill the panacea for all the material evils of India ; Mr. Cassels is of opinion that any amount of either European or native capital will not make the waste lands grow cotton ; Mr. Danby Seymour cries aloud for a labour contract and emancipation from protection duties ; Sir Arthur Cotton insists upon roads, canals, and the means of irrigation ; Lord William Hay is specially enamoured with the developing virtues of roads, and thinks Sir A. Cotton has exaggerated the claims of canals ; while Mr. Knight, the "large coffee planter," put Manchester in possession of the astounding historical reminiscence that the profits of his plantation were so remunerative that it enabled him to pay for the making of a road himself. Then Mr. Smith called upon Government to open out the river navigation ; Mr. W. Cassels called for common roads and canals ; Mr. Bayley for Government co-operation in the improvement of cotton and a free field and no favour for yarns and cotton goods ; Mr. Pender wanted railways ; and Mr. Ashworth a retrenchment of salaries. Thus each speaker had a pet scheme of his own, which in his opinion ought to be taken under the wings of Government and nursed into importance. On the question of public works, therefore, as on the subject of the land tax, the value of the Manchester demonstration is reduced to zero by the fact that the speakers could not themselves agree upon a programme of administrative duty which it should behove the Government of India to follow. The one common cry was for "public works ;" but, as we have seen, instantly on the point of details being considered the meeting fell asunder into a hopeless conflict of individual opinions. Is the old man—represented by the Government of India—alternately to mount his ass and to carry it to please the speakers at the conferences ?

What was needed in any such demonstration in order to bring Engish opinion to bear with due force on Indian administration was unanimity as to the administrative defects and the remedies required. Had they declared with the completeness of the Cornish motto, "one and all," that the Indian Government should either have done one thing or another, England might have believed that interference on behalf of her "brightest jewel" was imperatively demanded ; but when each speaker advocates a pet theory differing from the pet theory of every other speaker, England may suspect that the views of the Indian Government are likely to be quite as sound as those of the Manchester orators ; while the Indian Government itself will be constrained to confess that it has not been very much edified and that a very uncertain light has been shed upon the policy which should be pursued with reference to our subject-people. We have merely at present glanced at the general character of the conferences and the influence they may exert on our Indian policy ; we shall take a subsequent opportunity of referring to the conflicting theories of the speakers.

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We have lately said much about the resources of this country, and necessity for keeping ud a regular supply of what it produces. There can be no doubt but that if we pursue the system of exhausting the natural productions of the earth, without sowing and planting, that at no distant day we shall, or at least those who come after us will, suffer. We do not hold with the vulgar saying that we should "do nothing for posterity, because the unborn generation, yet to come, have done nothing for us." It is not only in the interest of the present that we would write, but also in the hope of securing a recognition of our imperative duties as regards a provision for the future. Wood is a staple article of commerce, and in India it is also a household necessary. In these days of railways we begin to find that we are short of it. In these days of house-building we have already found that we pay an enormous price to obtain it. People will ask how is this ? They will say India abounds with timber ; we have a Forest Department, they will add, which surely should provide for the wants of railway contractors, house-builders, as well as supply fuel. Now we hate to set ourselves up as an oracle upon a subject that has taken clever men years to master. The Government have able men in the Forest Department, and these gentlemen are perfectly competent to conduct their duties. But they want one grand essential to make them effective Forest Rangers—they want power. They require to be invested with authority, and they should be made free of the control of the Collectors of the presidency.

We do not for a moment suppose that a Collector, himself a Government servant, would throw difficulties in the path of these officers ; but it is abundantly evident to those who have had even a small view of the case laid before them that, while a Collector positively does not throw difficulties in a Conservator's path, yet he does very little to assist him. In the first place the duties of a Collectorate are many and most important : so are those of a Forest Ranger ; but the former has no time to dive into the many and curious details connected with the sowing and planting of timber. When the Conservator wants to do anything he has first to go into a red-tape correspondence with the Collector. He, after a protracted retention of the report that conveys views that might be acted on at once, refers the entire subject for the re-report of some Survey Officer. Thus months pass away, often years ; and no progress is made in a department that, if properly attended to, might prove a source of great revenue to the Government as well as a permanent benefit to the masses. When we say properly attended to, we do not exactly convey what we mean. What we intend to be understood to say is, that Collectors should not attend to this Department at all. The Conservator and his subordinates should be allowed to work freely. They should be empowered to pass their orders direct. They should be made Magistrates of their districts and supported in the eyes of the natives as well as substantially. When one takes up the map of the Presidency, and looks over it and compares it with our Forest districts, it really appears that general plantation has not taken place to any great extent, neither has the sowing of teak—a sort of timber India must have. Sowing is one of those operations that takes years, and the seed of a teak tree dropped into the earth and carefully hedged round with freshes would not arrive at perfection or be valuable saleable timber until about sixty years hence. This may certainly be a long time to look forward to, but our children would respect the benefit of our wisdom and industry were we to attend more to laying out plantations than we are doing at present. All kind of farming—if so we may call the sowing and rearing of trees, and laying out plantations—is the most inexpensive and simple. All that is required is good European superintendence with a slight knowledge of Botany. The Chief Conservator, Mr. Dalzell, is perhaps one of the most accomplished botanists of the day. Certainly he stands "A No. 1" in this Presidency. But he is shorthanded ; he wants a better paid staff and more of them. It is absurd to suppose that he can with only eight Assistant Conservators look after the entire of the forests in this Presidency as well as those in Sind. At least double that number is required to effectively carry out measures of improvement. We shall return to this subject at an early date.

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## LOCAL SKETCHES—No. II.

### THE SANITARY STATE OF BOMBAY PREVIOUS TO THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

The subject of the present paper is one which would occupy far more space than could be afforded for it in the columns of a daily journal, were we to go fully into the matter. Fortunately for us and the public it has been handled by far more able hands than ours. About two years ago Dr. Leith published his "Report on the Sanitary state of the Island of Bombay." On the present occasion we intend to confine ourselves almost exclusively to the information contained in that valuable paper, feeling assured that, in so doing, we shall best answer the purpose we have in view, namely, laying before the public an accurate account of the sanitary condition of Bombay previous to the passing of the new Municipal Act.

This report of Dr. Leith's was drawn up from actual observation, and disclosed a state of things which, though partially known before, was the cause of the subject being fully ventilated. The condition of the native town, as described in the report, was considered at the time to be something appalling. It showed that Bombay had been from time immemorial a pest-spot in the fullest sense of the term.

Nearly 200 years ago, between 1672 and 1681, a Dr. Fryer visited this island, in describing which he says :—"In the middle, between Parell, Mahim, Sion and Bombay, is a hollow, wherein is received a breach running at three several places, which drowns 4,000 acres of good land, yielding nothing but samphire." And, speaking of the climate, he says "it is extremely unhealthy ; at first thought to be caused by "buckshoo" (small rotten fish) ; but, though that be prohibited, yet it continues as mortal. I rather impute it to the situation which causes an infecundity in the earth and a putridness in the air," * * * "whence flow fluxes, dropsy, scurvy, barbiers," * * * "malignant and putrid fevers, which are endemial diseases."

After that period embankments were made to exclude the tidal waters, and the Rev. R. Cobbe, writing in 1715, says that Bombay was "much healthier than heretofore, or than is usually reported, which may be attributed not only to the prohibiting the "buckshoo," with which people used to dung their ground and trees in these parts, but to the stopping up and repairing several sea breaches which formerly overflowed a third part of the island." Some fifty years later Dr. Lind wrote :—"The island of Bombay has of late been rendered much more healthy than it was formerly, by a wall which is now built to prevent encroachment of the sea."

The chief embankment is across Breach Candy, between Mahaluxmee and Mama Hujanee, called the Hornby Vellard, and since it and the smaller ones at Worlee and Duraree were built, the greater part of the "Flats" has been recovered for cultivation. Towards the latter end of last century the Duncan Causeway was made to connect Bombay with Salsette, and the obstruction thus raised to the scour of the tide, along with that caused by the Chimboor Causeway, has greatly accelerated the silting up of the channels between Bombay, Salsette, and Trombay with the detritus brought down by the Oolas river and the stream, that enters the harbour at Belapoor.

Colaba and Little Colaba (or "Old Woman's Island") were, until within a few years, separated from Bombay, but are now united by a causeway since constructed. The Town and Island of Bombay extends about eleven miles from south to north, and is of an average breadth of two miles and a half, forming an area of about twenty-one square miles. It is indented by the sea between Colaba and Malabar Hill (Back Bay), and again between Worlee and Mahim. On the north Bombay was separated from Salsette by a narrow channel, which is now bridged over by the Duncan and Lady Jamsetjee Causeways, and also by the two railways, thus forming a salt water basin, to which the tidal waters have access only from the westward. To the north-east Trombay was separated from Bombay by an interval of about three quarters of a mile, but the channel is now entirely closed by the deposit of mud. The southern two-thirds of Bombay has on its east the harbour, from five to seven miles wide, while the whole of the western and southern shore faces the open sea. The great cause of insalubrity is supposed to arise from the vast extent of mud exposed at low water, and of barren marsh that is flooded at new and full moon. The barren bed of the sea at the north and east is muddy, and at the southern part of the harbour the mud is particularly foul and offensive. On the west the rocks off Worlee are covered with zoophytes, which at low spring tides emit a most offensive smell. There are many miles of waste land to the northward, which is submerged by the sea at springtides, besides many acres of salt marsh used only for rice cultivation. The wind gauge shows that the yearly mean pressure of the wind, from 1848-50, was 0·26 pounds on a square foot, equal to a velocity of 8 miles an hour, and that during one-fifth of the year the breeze blows over the marshes in its way to Bombay. Fever is always more or less prevalent in Bombay, of such a type as may be attributable to a cause, of which the influence of marshy ground is an important element. To the westward the dense plantations of cocoanut trees form a barrier, from seventy to eighty feet high, to the free access of the sea breeze to the native town.

Both in the Fort and the native town the streets are generally narrow, and the buildings high and projecting in front, so that between the houses there is not more than a few feet through which the sky is visible over head. In the denser parts of the town the houses are so close to each other that few have any backyard, and where each storey is occupied by a separate family it has a bathing place at one end with a pipe for the waste water, and another place for cooking, and, as there is never any chimney or outlet for the smoke except through the doors or windows, the inhabitants are forced to breathe the impure air, pregnant with wood, smoke, or, in the poorer houses the "oplee" or cow-dung cake. As our subject is specially the sanitary state of Bombay there are certain facts, which, though not the most delicate or inviting, we cannot omit. The houses generally in the dense parts of the town have a privy on the ground floor, and some that are inhabited by several families have one on each floor built in a tower-like erection at one side of the house, and emptying themselves into the common reservoir at the basement, the sweeper getting access thereto from the gully. In some cases, where there is a block of houses belonging to the same owner let to many families, the privy accommodation is very scanty.

Dr. Leith speaks of some of those places as being filthy beyond description. This is an instance of a visit to one in Mango Senoy Street in the Fort, belonging to a Maharaj :—"It was a block of several houses of four and five floors, in one of which there was a central shaft in which the light from the sky was obscured by dirty iron gratings that formed at the different floors the landing places on which the rooms opened. Under this shaft and on the basement floor there was a shallow masonry tank, intended probably for bathing, but now full of decayed leaves and other vegetable refuse and filth, and all around it there was ordure. The air in this, which ought to have been a ventilating shaft, was oppressive to respire. From this part of the building, and through a dark noisome passage, one of the tenants led the way to a range of latrines, where he showed to what he and others were subjected by the landlord. Both men and women, to avoid wading through the pool of ordure, had to use, as stepping stones, some pieces of masonry that still projected a little above its surface."

In most streets, between the houses, there are gullies or narrow passages into which the waste water is discharged, and by which the sweeper gets access to the small square openings by which the soil is removed from behind the privies. At one time most of these gullies were impure, "the liquid impurities soaked into the ground, and the putrid mud was seldom cleared away except by the yearly rain." These gullies have since been generally paved, and now discharge their contents into the side drain or sewer, but sometimes the fluid simply trickles or falls over the edge of the plinth into the uncovered drains at the side of the street, or flows over the road ; this, from want of proper or defective scavenging arrangements and other causes, was most objectionable. Instances are given where, from improper construction, the foul water was kept impounded in the gully until it overflowed and spread over the roadway. In another place there was a gully behind a range of privies found to be flooded with nightsoil, which choked the drain and hindered its flowing into the street sewers. Several instances are given in which the openings under the privy seats were on to the road, and of houses in Cavel and Mazagon where no sweepers were called into requisition at all, the soil being allowed to fall into an absorbed unbuilt cesspit under the privies. Scarcely any public latrines existed, and the few that were to be seen, were faulty in construction and filthy in condition ; and the immediate neighbourhood of which was found to be polluted by the deposit of ordure ; in some places too it was found that "the inhabitants of the upper-rooms were in the habit of throwing out their nightsoil into the street below." Then, again, we are told of places in Tarwarree, Funuswarree, &c., where "pools of excrement had collected behind and around the privies ;" then of "ordure-washings and foul-washings forming pools, from which a channel cut in the earth led part of the foul fluid to a cesspit, while the whole yard was intersected with gutters and pools, to which the rest of the foul-liquid was being led in order to irrigate the cocoanut trees." Then in Khetwaddy, in Dadabhoy Mulharee's Chawl, there was a cesspit of a privy overflowing into the open side gutter of the road. Adjoining this, in a narrow unpaved court, there was a cesspit full of filth, and in the same enclosure there was a row of necessaries, behind which was an unbuilt trench "full of fluid excreta and foul-water, the overflowings of which passed along the base of the wall surrounding the mouth of the well four feet from the privy." This well supplied the owner's household with drinking water. Opposite to this fell spot was "an open privy, and behind it a trench full of ordure," adjoining which there was a long, low tiled shed divided into 14 compartments, 7 on each side ; 13 of these rooms were occupied by as many families, the remaining one being occupied by a dung-heap. In this place there were several deaths from cholera. In another place in the same locality there was a range of apartments with their floors on the same level as the surrounding yard, and running along their back was a wall and a drain, the receptacle for all filth, and in another part of the same yard there was a row of privies, behind which was a large open trench full of excreta. In this warree there were 18 deaths from cholera.

Dr. Leith takes exception to the manner in which the nightsoil and street sweepings were disposed of. The former was for a short time put into pits on the Flats, and afterwards for some years it was deposited on the western or windward shore, where the nuisance caused by it was very great. It has since been delivered into the tidal current of the harbour at Chinch Bunder by a conduit that discharges it below low-water mark. At this place there are tanks for the receipt of what is brought by the sweepers in their baskets from the immediate neighbourhood, what is collected at the out-lying parts of the town being brought in carts, which were stationed at different places for its reception. At this time there were only 41 scavenging carts for the whole island. The street sweepings were used at one time for filling in hollows, preparing ground for building and other purposes. The reclamation now used as a cotton ground at Colaba was effected in this way.

The surface of the town is not generally favourable to drainage. At Pydownee, in the centre of the native town, and along the Bhendy Bazaar, the road is but one foot above the highest tide, while Grant and Bellasis roads in some parts do not exceed high water mark, while the Tardeo road is below it. Owing to their low level the Flats are flooded during the monsoon, the water from which takes two or three months to drain off. The existing sewers are generally of bad construction, having flat inverts, and being covered with roughly hewn slabs, through the interstices of which earth falls. These drains often get choked, and some were at this time from repletion refusing to admit more, so that filthy pools were forming on the road in several places. In some parts there were short drains which had their out-fall into the harbour, but as their openings were at high-water line, instead of beyond low water-mark, they only tended to make the foreshore fouler than before. Many of the street drains were found to be in fact little else than pestilent sinks. The main drain below Bellasis bridge is characterized as being "filled with black, semi-consistent mud, over the surface of which grass was growing ; but little fluid passed on to the nominal outlet at Love Grove." The state of the drain in its covered part, as far as could at that time be learnt, was unknown, as it was supposed that it had not been examined since it was rebuilt. Dr. Leith here remarks : "When the air was still the smell of the mephitic gas rising through the perforated slabs over the drains in the narrow streets was sickening."

Testimony is borne as to the nuisance arising from the large tanks, such as the Baboola, Dhobie Talao, Cowasjee Patel, Moombadavee, Bhooleshwur, Walkeshwur and others. Some of these receptacles are filled from the street gutters, the first heavy fall of rain being allowed to sweep away the accumulated filth without entering them. After this the sluices are opened, and for the next three or four months the daily rain is allowed to enter with the daily filth of the surface drains, and on that surface is living a large population of the poor, whose houses were seldom, if ever, visited by sweepers. On water such as this very many had solely to depend, and even this supply in latter years used to fail, the tanks being exhausted and becoming dry.

At the end of Dr. Leith's report is appended a number of suggestions with the view of removing or mitigating the nuisances described, the most practical of which have received full attention and consideration in the new Municipal Act.

There are many other interesting subjects in the report, such as the formation of the streets, the watering of the roads, the system of drainage contemplated, the rainfall, the public markets, the population, offensive trades, the breeding of cattle, the burial-grounds, &c., all of which are well worthy of consideration, but want of space alone prevents us from going fully into them at the present moment. In other articles we intend to take up all these as well as other subjects in connection with the great question of sanitary reform. For the present, in this article, we lay before our readers and the general public a stubborn catalogue of facts, which, in the meantime, it will well repay all members of the community to study and ponder over.

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The arrival of the steamer *Euphrates* from the Persian Gulf confirms the report of the murder of the late Imaum of Muscat by his eldest son, Syed Salim, who has since taken possession of the throne. When the steamer sailed Colonel Pelly had left Muscat for Mussendom, but was expected to return almost immediately to the former place. There was no appearance of revolt at Muscat, everything there being quiet ; but some fears were entertained of an attack by the Wahabees on Mussendom. Nothing, however, could be done until the arrival of the men-of-war from Bombay, whose presence were anxiously looked for.

A younger son of the late Imaum was on board the *Euphrates*, having come down from Bussorah ; but he did not venture to land at Muscat, expressing fears that his life would not be safe if he did so. He came on to Bombay with the steamer.

# LATEST NEWS.

*Subscription Telegram.*

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

LONDON, 26th Feb., 12-25 p.m.

Fair Dhollera 15¾d.

American Cotton a half penny, and Surats one farthing dearer.

Bengal Cotton 12¼d.

Her Majesty the Queen has nominated H. E. Sir Bartle Frere, the Maharajah of Joudpore, Sir Robert Montgomery, the Maharajah of Travancore, H. E. Sir William Mansfield, and the Maharajah of Kerowlee, to be Knights of the Star of India.

The revolutionists of Roumania have compelled Prince Couza to abdicate.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 2nd March.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 11¼ to 11½. dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 2¼ to Rs. 2½ pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 8 pm. }

Exchange, 2s. 1⅜d.
Freights : Dead Weight, 7s. 6d. to 15s.
Jute, £2 2s. 6d.
Seeds, £1 10s. to £1 12s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8.
Madapollams, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-1.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 9 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, fair enquiry.
Market for Twist, firm.

COCONADA, 2nd March.

Steamer *India*, from Masulipatam, in sight.

GALLE, 2nd March.

Mail steamer *Simla*, from Calcutta, signalled.
Mail steamer *Benares*, from China, signalled.

TUTICORIN, 2nd March.

Steamer *Burmah*, from Colombo, anchord.

## LATEST FROM CHINA.

(Via Galle.)

Arrived steamer *Benares*, from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 23rd, Penang 25th February.

News from the North of an exciting character.

Newwang by last advices in great danger.

Community arming and drilling in expectation of attacks from local banditti.

Rebels have expressed intention of sacking Peking.

Nienfei within twenty miles of Hankow.

All surrounding villages in flames ; measures of defence prepared by English and French in concert.

HONGKONG, 15th Feb.

Per steamer *Behar* :—
Opium—
 Malwa....................dlrs. 860 per chest.
 Patna old ............ " 650 "
  new ............ " 710 "
 Benares old ......... " 640 "
  new......... " 660 "
Exchang—On London—
 Bank Bills.................................4s. 7⅜d.
 Private Bills ..............................4s. 8d.
 On Bombay ...........................Rs. 215½.
 On Calcutta ..........................Rs. 216½.
Rice nothing doing.
Steamers arrived.—From Calcutta, *Clan Alpine* on 7th ; *Lightning* on 9th.
From Bombay, *Behar* on 7th.

SHANGHAI, 10th Feb.

Opium—
 Malwa ......................dlrs. 660 per chest.
 Patna.. ...................... " 510 "
Exchang—On London—
 Bank Bills.........6s. 3½d.
 Private ............6s. 4½d.
 On India .........Rs. 300.

# BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 p. m. yesterday.

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The cases disposed of yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court were possessed of no public interest.

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Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., yesterday disposed of a number of cases at the Fort Police Court, none of which, however, possessed any public interest.

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Divine Service will be held on board the *Alfred*, Captain Norris, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G. The rendezvous flag will be hoisted at the main of the *Alfred*.

In the afternoon, at 4-30, Divine Service will be performed at the Sailors' Home by Mr. Keer.

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The Criminal Trespass Case.—The further hearing of this case, in which Essa Ahmed, Soomar Ahmed, Camptapursad Hurylall, Adam Oosman, Sewlingoo, and Mr. John Macfarlane are charged with criminal trespass, assault and mischief, was fixed for yesterday, but His Worship adjourned it again till Tuesday the 6th instant, at 11-30 a. m.

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Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 p. m. of the 1st and 6 p. m. of the 2nd March : max. 16 hours 59 minutes ; min. 5 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 p. m. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom 26th February. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 24th, Continent of Europe none.

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The following passengers will proceed this evening, by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Bhima*, Captain Bonfellow, to Aden and Suez :—

*For Trieste.*—Mrs. Robins and two children.

*For Suez.*—Major and Mrs. Caulfield and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and 4 children, Captain and Mrs. Urmston and 4 children, Dr. Miller, Captain Jenkins, Mr. G. F. Tavernor, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Lee.

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Our attention has been several times called of late to the increasing inconvenience occasioned by the long and frequent interruption to the public traffic by the stoppage of trains on the level crossing of the G. I. P. Railway in the native town. We have been told that there is a standing order to guards and engine drivers on the line to avoid as much as possible stopping trains on these crossings, yet, notwithstanding this, the crossings are often blocked for a considerable time by what appears a want of regard to this order as well as for the public convenience. This state of things is now becoming very serious indeed, and we hear that the Municipal Commissioner has written to Major Henderson on the subject. It is high time that some attempt was made to obviate the annoyance.

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The steamer *China*, Captain Roskell, belonging to the P. and O. Co., from London to Southampton, reports that on the evening of the 12th January, between Dungeness and Hastings, she was in collision with a large ship, name unknown ; after the collision the vessel rebounded, leaving a portion of her head gear on deck of the steamer, and was seen astern for a short time until lost sight of in the darkness. The *China* steamed back to about the spot where the collision occurred, but nothing more was seen of the vessel, and after waiting about twenty minutes she proceeded on her way. The *China* had a hole knocked in her starboard side abreast the engine room, 10 feet in length, 7 feet in depth, and four plates below the main deck waterway considerably dented in.—*Lloyd's List.*

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Rifle Association of Western India.—The following prizes will be competed for to-day, at the Worlee Butts. The firing will commence at 3 p. m. precisely :—

*1st Prize.*—The silver medal, presented by the National Rifle Association, to be shot for by members of the Association only. Five shots each, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with long Enfield Rifles, *bona fide* Government pattern 1853, having minimum pull of trigger of 6 lbs. and carrying the ·577 bore Government ammunition, which must be used. The shooting at 200 yards must be from the shoulder, and at 500 and 600 yards in the Hythe position. Entrance Rs. 10 Any competitor failing to score 11 points in the aggregate at 200 and 500 yards' range shall be excluded from the further competition at 600 yards. The winner of this medal will be entitled to compete for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Prize (value £100) at the prize meeting of the National Rifle Association in the ensuing year.

*2nd Prize.*—A Cup, presented by H. Gamble, Esquire, a member of the Council of the Rifle Association of Western India, (value £15), for all comers with double barrelled sporting rifles, at three guess distances, from 50 to 200 yards. Two shots at each distance in any position. Entrance Rs. 5. Windsight excluded and trial shots not allowed.

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The Society of St. Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledge the following donations :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq. ... .. ... | Rs. 200 |
| Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq ... ... ... | 100 |
| Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq. ... ... | 100 |
| T. C. Anstey, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 100 |
| Cursetjee Cowasjee M., Esq. ... ... ... | 100 |
| R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL. D. ... ... ... | 50 |
| Sorabjee Framjee, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 50 |
| B. F. Cama and Son ... ... ... ... | 50 |
| Venayekrao J. Sunkersett, Esq... ... ... | 75 |
| Do. (on behalf of the late Hon'ble J. Sunkersett ... ... ... ... | 200 |
| Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq... ... ... | 25 |
| A. Langdale, Esq.... ... ... ... | 25 |
| M. Roonan, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| A Parsee Friend ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| John Marshall, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Ardaseer E. Chenoy, Esq. ... ... ... | 15 |
| Two Parsee Friends (Rs. 15 each) ... ... | 30 |
| Culliandass Mohundass, Esq. ... ... ... | 15 |
| Messrs. Forbes and Co. ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| J. Wilson, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| A Friend ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Total ... | 1,220 |

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The late Accident to the "Planet."—We have been informed that the ship *Planet*, when Mr. Jolley first went on board on Thursday morning, had only nine inches of water in the hold, and not twenty-one as we stated yesterday. At that time she was three feet up by the head. The vessel was floated at a quarter past ten, and the tug with Mr. Corke on board reached her about half-past ten, at which time she was about to round the point, and therefore did not require the assistance of the steamer, as Mr. Jolley had satisfied himself that the vessel could be brought into harbour without her aid.

Great praise is due to Mr. Jolley for the active measures he took to keep the vessel in the same position, as it was in all probability owing to the manner in which he ran out the kedge anchor with the hawser attached that enabled him to bring her off. It was also fortunate that he had a good seven inch new Manilla rope, as anything less than that would not have held her. Just as the tide made and floated the vessel, the sea breeze sprung up, which also facilitated getting her off.

There is every reason to believe that the vessel has sustained very serious damage, and that her false keel has been injured, but until the cargo is out, and she is put into dock, it will not be possible accurately to tell. She was making yesterday about two and a half inches of water an hour.

A court of enquiry will shortly assemble to ascertain the cause of the mishap.

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Yesterday Mr. Barton appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Fort Police Court, on behalf of Mr. William Churchill Harrison, late chief mate of the ship *Dunelm*. Mr. Barton stated that his client's complaint arose out of an advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper of the 26th February, which contained a most infamous and unfounded allegation against Mr. Harrison. It was false in every respect. In this advertisement his client was charged with absconding from Bombay. The fact was that Mr. Harrison had been to Julgaum where he was present at the dinner given on the opening of the East India Cotton Company's Press. His client, the learned gentleman assured His Worship, bore the highest testimonials as to character. Mr. Barton then read from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th February the following advertisement :—

> ABSCONDED, about the 18th January, WILLIAM CHURCHILL HARRISON, late Chief Mate of the Barque *Dunelm*, and formerly Second Mate of the *Princess Somawatty*, leaving a sum unpaid, due to Somjeebhoy Vishram, Esq., for short delivery of cases of Crackers.
>
> Information will be rewarded with thanks.
>
> CHAS. ROBERTSON,
> Master of the Barque *Dunelm*.
>
> C. N. Cama and Co., Agents.

Mr. Barton said that Mr. Harrison had obtained his discharge from the ship in the usual manner, and produced the certificate of discharge, which bore testimony to the good character of the complainant. It appeared that a dispute arose about the short delivery of some crackers consigned to a Mr. Somjeebhoy Vishram, and as complainant had succeeded in obtaining other employment up country he agreed to pay half of the value of the undelivered crackers, with the view of facilitating his discharge. No one however applied to him for the money, and therefore he went up country. Mr. Barton again assured His Worship that his client was a most respectable man, and that he held a certificate of competency as master mariner, and that he had been in charge of a vessel in the China seas. He was at a loss to understand the reason of the captain publishing such an advertisement as the one he had just read ; and as it was highly injurious to the interests of his client, he asked His Worship to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Captain Robertson, whom he charged, under the Indian Penal Code, with defamation.

His Worship said that he did not see the necessity of issuing a warrant, but was willing to grant a summons returnable the next day, and then if the captain did not appear to it a warrant would be issued.

Mr. Barton expressed himself as being satisfied with this course.

The summons was then issued accordingly.

## THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE THULL GHAUT INCLINE.

### OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following papers, with reference to the late accident on the Thull Ghaut, were yesterday placed in the Editors' Room at the disposal of the press :—

Extract paras 1 to 3 of a letter from the Railway Magistrate, dated 30th December 1865.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that on receipt of a telegram at 6-30 p. m. on the 26th of December, from the Traffic Superintendent of the Thull Ghaut Incline, informing me that a serious accident had occurred, and that five lives were lost, I immediately repaired to the scene of the accident at the Reversing Station on the Thull Ghaut, which I reached at about 6-30 a. m. on the 27th.

It appears that the No. 3 up goods trains having received the line clear report, started from Egutpoora somewhat late (about 5-30) on the morning of the 26th of December with a load of 17 waggons of sorts and the usual number (3) of brakevans for the reversing station. The custom obtaining is that goods trains at a distance, I should say of about one mile from the Egutpoora yard, pull up previous to reaching the commencement of the Incline, in order that the brakes may be applied to the waggons, after which the train proceeded on its course regulated by the brakes. In the present instance the driver, George Spencer, did not pull up, though the guard showed the danger signal, neither could the train be brought to a standstill, notwithstanding that the three brakes in the brakevans were screwed down to the uttermost. On seeing this the guard, Scanlan, directed one of the native brakesmen to jump out with a piece of wood, which is termed a "sprag," and endeavour to "sprag" the wheels. This he was unable to do, for the train had then got on to the Incline, where the gradient is a very heavy one, and the "sprag" when placed between the spokes was instantly broken in two. This brakesman was consequently left behind on the main line, and the train proceeded gaining speed every second, till it reached the embankment at the end of the Reversing Station yard, which it entirely cleared, and fell with a dreadful crash into the precipice below at about 5-45 a. m. The driver, Spencer, was found on the footplate of the engine, not quite dead, but unable to speak, and he expired in a short time. The fireman, an African named Smith, jumped off the engine as the train was going over the embankment, and survived some four hours after being picked up, though of course quite unable to speak or give any account of what had occurred. Two natives were also picked up quite dead, and there was still another native buried amongst the waggons, whose body had not up to the time of my departure been found. The guard, Scanlan, jumped on to the main line in the Reversing Station yard, and was picked up in a dreadful condition ; he was carefully attended to, and sent to Bombay by the first passengers' train.

As the driver and all who were on the engine have been killed, the cause of this melancholy accident must ever be a matter of conjecture, but as the engine was found reversed, and the wheels of the brakevans quite flattened, evidently showing that the brakes had been thoroughly screwed down, it is reasonable to suppose that all was done that could have been to stop the progress of the train. Both driver and guard were known to be experienced men and of sober habits, and as we learn from the deposition of the brakesman, who was left behind at the top of the incline, that the brakes had been tightly screwed down, I can only suppose that the driver must have been taken suddenly ill, and thereby prevented from working his engine as usual, and that the fireman, Smith, not observing it in time was unable to do anything till the train had gained such impetus as to prevent his assistance being of any avail.

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Extract paras 1 to 9 of a letter from the Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 29th December 1865.

I beg to report for the information of Government that, on seeing the report of the accident on the Thull Ghaut in the morning papers, I proceeded to the spot to investigate the circumstances attending it. The No. 3 up goods train left Egutpoora at 5-30 a. m. made up as follows :—Ghaut engine, 3 brakes in rear, and 17 trucks loaded principally with grain ; one of the waggons contained luggage and another was a horse box. The weight of the load I calculate at about 82 tons ; that of the engine waggons, and brakevans at 154 tons : altogether the total weight hauled was 236 tons.

There were on the train 1 engine driver, 2 firemen, 1 guard, 2 brakesmen, 1 ghorawalla, and 1 native servant.

The train left Egutpoora with the waggon brakes, hanging as usual by their dead weight, just touching the wheel. On reaching the top of the incline the train did not come to a standstill as it usually does, for the purpose of enabling the brakesmen to pin down the waggon brakes. The guard seeing that the usual point of stoppage had been overshot and that the engine was over the steep portion of the incline pushed one of the breaksmen out of the break to "sprag" the wheel ; the sprag, a piece of teak about 4 or 5 inches in diameter, broke, and all efforts to stop the train proved useless. The native brakesmen being left behind, there were thus only 2 men to handle the 3 brakes.

All command over the train being lost, it rushed down the incline at an ever accelerating speed, until it finally reached the Reversing Station which it must have passed at the rate of about 70 or 80 miles an hour, and then went headlong over the embankment. (Here follows a rough section of the spot where the engine fell.) Neither engine nor truck touched the slope of the embankment in the smallest degree ; the engine must have jumped from 70 to 80 yards, and then travelled its own length ; the waggons were all in one spot, about 15 yards to the rear of the engine. They were all of course smashed to pieces, and the engine lies a mere wreck. I notice that some of the 2½ steel tyres were snapped in two like so much tinder.

The engine driver was found lying dead across the engine at the spot where he always stands to work it ; the fireman, ghorawalla and servant were found smashed to pieces ; the other fireman jumped down the embankment at the side of the station and only lived a few hours ; but the guard, who also jumped about 50 yards before the end of the embankment, wonderful to say, still survives, he is now lying in the European Hospital and there are some hopes of his life.

There are two extraordinary things connected with this accident. The first, that, considering the steepness of the gradients and the sharpness of the curves, the train should have held to the time at all ; it says a great deal for the beautiful condition of the road. The second, that, going at speed the train must have been, it actually went along the short loop line at the Reversing Station, leaving the main line, passing through the open points at one end, out at open points at the other end, again on to the main line, and then down the embankment.

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The Station Master at the Reversing Station was inside the house when the train passed; he saw nothing, but heard what appeared to him like the report of a cannon. The porters, pointsmen, and signalmen saw nothing but a flash of light issued from the tunnel, then a cloud of dust, and in an instant the train was past them and over the embankment. Nothing could have been then done to prevent the disaster.

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27th December 1865.

To Captain S. OSBORN, R. N., C. B., Agent.

SIR,—I regret to have to report a most serious accident on the Thull Ghaut Incline yesterday morning, which caused the death of six people and serious injury to a seventh, also the destruction of 17 waggons, 3 Incline brakes, and a large Ghaut engine. The accident occurred as follows:—The No. 3 up goods train left Egutpoora at 5-30 A. M. for Bombay, with its proper load and brakes. The engine driver Geo. Spencer, fireman Smith, Incline guard Scanlan, with the native brakesmen and firemen were all perfectly sober, and the driver had only just brought up in safety the passenger train from Bombay. Spencer, Smith, and Scanlan were all men of tried ability, and have been constantly at work on the Thull Ghaut, and were consequently well acquainted with their duties. After quitting Egutpoora station it was the driver's duty to have stopped at the top of the 1 in 37 feet bank to pin down the waggon brakes. By some melancholy error in judgment the driver appears to have over-shot his stopping-point. The only survivor of the brakesmen, a native, relates that the Incline guard immediately detected the mistake, showed the danger signal to the driver, screwed down the Incline brakes heavily, but finding the speed still increasing in spite of every effort, desired the native to jump out and try to "scotch" the wheels of some of the waggons by placing a piece of wood called a "sprag" between the spokes. The speed of the unfortunate train, however, prevented the native carrying out his orders, and he was left behind. All that is known afterwards is the fact that the train and engine rushed through the Reversing Station at 5-45 A. M., and, melancholy to relate, dashed with terrific violence over the "escarp" at the end of the embankment, and fell on the rocky embankment a mere wreck. No fire ensued; indeed the engine fire appeared to have been very low, as it generally is in descending the Ghauts. As the train went over the end of the embankment the English Incline-guard jumped out, and although he sustained severe injuries appears likely to live. Engine driver Spencer was found dead at his post on the footplate of his engine, with his native fireman Shaik Hajee Ismail beside him. The other European fireman leapt from the engine, and died about an hour afterwards. In the train was a horse box containing a horse and two horse boys; they were likewise killed. The train contained ten waggons of seed, five waggons of cotton, one horse box, and one waggon half full of general goods. All these, including the engine and brakes, are perfectly smashed. The greater portion of the goods will be recovered. Everything that could be done to meet the circumstances of so sudden and unexpected a catastrophe was promptly carried into effect by the various departments, and medical assistance was sent to the scene of the accident by special train from Bombay. During the twelve months the Thull Ghaut has been opened to public traffic, we never had a single accident, and up to to-day, though the Bhore Ghaut has been opened to traffic three years, no accident approaching in any way this terrible one has occurred. As I have already said it has arisen simply from an error in judgment as to the speed at which the train was approaching the summit of the incline. The traffic has not been interrupted, and as a proof of the excellent condition of the line the rails are perfect throughout the Ghaut, although the train descended at such a speed as to flatten the surface of the brake wheels where they were in contact with the rails. I would suggest that prompt measures be at once taken by constructing a safety siding at the Reversing Station to prevent a possible repetition of so sad an accident.—I have the honour to be, &c.

E. W. KEILY, General Traffic Manager.

Memorandum of persons killed and wounded:—George Spencer, driver, killed.

Smith (African), fireman, jumped from engine, died in 1½ hour.

Shaik Hajee Ismail, fireman, killed.

Gowashally, horsekeeper killed.

Jotee Mahadeo, brakesman, killed.

D. Scanlan European brakesman, expected to recover.

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Minutes of a meeting held at the Agent's office 2nd January 1866. Present—Consulting Engineer for Railways, Agent G. I. P. Railway; Chief Resident Engineer, Do.; General Traffic Manager, Do.; Store Keeper, Do.; Acting Loco. Superintendent, Do. The recent accident of the Thull Ghaut was discussed. It appeared from the Ghaut Rules that the exact spot at which the up train is to stop and pin down the brakes of goods waggons is left to the judgment of the drivers and guards. To avoid this, and ensure the train not being allowed to accumulate too much speed in descending, Mr. Rushton suggested that three catch sidings should be constructed between Egutpoora and the Reversing Station; one to be between No. 10 and 11 tunnels, one at the reversing station, and the other at the top of the one-in-thirty-seven foot bank. Another catch siding pointed out as necessary just above the Kussarah station: and this was generally agreed to. The officers of the Company present were unanimously agreed that the above catch sidings should be constructed as expeditiously as possible, and that they would prevent the possible reoccurrence of such an accident as that of the 26th December 1865. A semaphore and signalman's box is in the meantime to be fixed at a certain point on the top of the Incline 1 in 37, and no engine is to pass it until the guard reports the waggon brakes pinned down and the danger signal is turned off. The Agent pointed out to the Locomotive Superintendent the propriety of adding a clause to the Ghaut Rules which shall insist upon the drivers having a certain amount of steam pressure on the locomotive engines when descending, there being reason to think that in some cases the men, from a desire to economise fuel, allow the steam to fall so low as to have hardly any control over their engines. Mr. Glover agreed as to the advisability of some such rule, and suggested that all engines in descending should have no less than 100 lbs. pressure. This was agreed to. Mr. Keily suggested that additional catch sidings should be constructed as quickly as possible at Lanowlee, to prevent waggons or engines running away from that station, and wished for an additional safety siding at Khandalla. Mr. Rushton undertook to give these suggestions immediate attention, as well as some improvements which Mr. Keily suggested in other places on the Bhore Ghaut. The officers of the Company agreed generally in expressing their perfect confidence in the safety of trains on the Ghaut inclines if the rules laid down were carefully obeyed, but with the fact before us that even our best drivers and guards become heedless, and do not hesitate to neglect such rules, they concurred in thinking it advisable to recommend the additional catch sidings being constructed so as to put it almost out of these men's power to endanger either themselves or their trains.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, dated 1st March 1866.—The following arrangements proposed to ensure the safety of trains coming down the Ghaut Inclines are approved, and should be carried out at once; a report being made to the Government of India when the estimates are received:—

THULL GHAUT INCLINE, for immediate execution. (1) A semaphore to be erected about 200 or 300 yards above the commencement of the steep incline below Egutpoora, with Telegraph office and station-master to indicate the point where trains are to stop to pin down the waggon brakes. (2) To ensure this being done a pair of points should be put in to throw the engine off the line in case the driver attempts to pass without stopping. (3) The permanent provisions will be catch or safety siding at the point abovementioned, of sufficient length to receive and check the speed of a runaway train. (4) A second safety siding, between tunnels 10 and 11, about midway down the steep incline. (5) A third safety siding with a steep gradient at the Reversing Station. (6) And a fourth safety siding at the entrance to Kussarah station (7) The two first to be provided with Telegraph offices to give the line clear reports, and the first will have a station-master to enforce the rules. (8). All the sidings to be provided with crossings to render them available for trains on either line (ascending or descending). (9) A new clause to be introduced in the Ghaut rules to the effect that no engine shall descend the incline with less than 100 lbs. of steam; the remaining 40 lbs. to give the full power can be obtained when required.

For the Bhore Ghaut Incline the following additional precautions to be carried out:—(1) Catch siding below Lanowlee station. (2) A safety siding at Khandallah station. (3) The lengthening of the Woree siding and a catch siding at Pudushurree.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## NATIVE STATES AND THE ANNEXATION POLICY.

THE following is the second instalment of Gaekwaree's letter:—

AND now let me advert to Education, that panacea for all ills, in connection with your suggestion to invite Native Princes to visit England. A proverb says—"Familiarity breeds contempt." Azeemoolla, the henchman of Nana Rao, *had* spent half an hour in Charing Cross as you suggest. The fact speaks for itself. As far as my own experience goes, I have invariably found that natives in remote parts are more civil to, and well disposed towards, Englishmen than those more immediately in contact with them. The uneducated native reverences the British as superior beings, however *Nepak* (impure) they may be. They may be the Devil, but no one would like to engage his Satanic Majesty hand to hand. But the educated native thinks himself the equal of the white man; whether the feeling is well or ill founded is another matter. What the consequences will be when nearly all the hundred millions of Hind come to consider themselves the equal of the 100,000 *Gora-log* who hold the country, I leave any one to imagine. The petition against Mr. Anstey and the skirmish on the Esplanade are dim types of what is to come. And here again is an argument for Native States, where the power of the British, magnified by imagination, and the prestige of a hundred battle-fields, looms up mysteriously in the distance, in preference to a state of affairs where the British Government is represented by a schoolmaster preaching the equality of all men, a brass-chuprassed puttawala collecting taxes, and a native moonsiff deciding causes in accordance with a code calculated to irritate the people. I have always found that a native who has visited England entertains for it both hatred and contempt; the stay-at-home may hate, but he has a wholesome reverence.

I must beg pardon; but your historical instances, Sir, are also rather unfortunate. You say that the native population was for the English during the mutinies. Very true the Koonbees, Bunyas, and other peaceful tribes did not take up arms against them. But then these classes never fight on any occasion, except now and then among themselves, and neither did they fight *for* the British. I think I have read in histories of the Sepoy War, of difficulties experienced by the British commanders in getting guides and intelligence, while the rebels had plenty of both. True, towards the close of the war, the country people assisted more actively, but any one who knows the native mind, knows also that this was to "curry favour," when they saw who was getting the upperhand. In nearly every case, where a village inhabited by a warlike tribe lay near the main scene of operations, it took part in the revolt. In Oude, too, which you cite as an instance, the true cause was, not that the population were ignorant of the blessings of British rule, but that they were both soldiers and agriculturists, possessed arms, and used them to resist a regime they knew and hated. It was impossible that, bordering as they did on British territory they could have been unaware of the advantages possessed by the ryots of the latter, if they had been disposed to view them in that light. I may also mention a fact which came under my own cognisance. In 1857 the village of Ungur and two others, with a population of agricultural Kolees, were burnt down by the allied British *and Gaekwar's forces*, in consequence of a plot formed by them to massacre the Europeans in camp at Baroda. These villages, since rebuilt, are situated on the banks of the Myhee River.

You ask me if I consider the British power in the North-West-Provinces more stable now or before the annexation of Oude. I reply, more stable as regards occasional disturbances; less stable as regards the chance of total overthrow. The annexation of the Punjab, Nagpoor, and Oude, gave England the mutiny: without that there might have been "little wars" and partial disturbances, but no general revolt.

You say that even an illiterate man must see that the price of provisions is dearer in the Gaekwaree's territories than in the Dekhan. Yes, but what does he say? "What can the poor Maharaj do? It's all those Ungrèzee doings;" and, as I stated in my former letter, he would not be far out, though the idea of the British Government purposely raising the price is ridiculous. And here I must protest against a remark in a former article—that the majority of the subjects of Baroda think the Gaekwar the first monarch in the universe. On the contrary, they are in the habit of saying that the Gaekwar could fight the British for a month and a half, which shows they have a very good idea of the relative power of Queen Victoria and Khunderao.

Again you say the ryots are so attached to their villages, that they will stand any amount of oppression rather than emigrate. Now, a very common threat of ryots, when ill treated, is that they will make the "busteeoojar" (desert the village), and they seldom fail to bully their ruler into submission. They are unable to "come over" the British this way which, by the way, is another minor cause of disaffection on *their* part.

You also seem to be under the impression that the British territories are inhabited by the cream of creation, while the Rajwaras are crowded with mutineers, cut-throats, highway robbers, instead of much the same admixture of good and evil which all countries contain. As to Baroda, there may be some rowdies who like a shindy, but I can answer for it that the majority are fat, well fed, respectable men, fathers of families, who have all to lose and nothing to gain by a row.

The Rajwaras are nothing more than communities of Indians, governed according to their own laws, which, however extraordinary they may seem to Europeans, the mass of them approve and the occasional ebullitions of violence in them is only "letting off the steam." The fact is, take a man's bread away, and make him an enemy. There are just two alternatives. Either the Government had better at once hang every Mahomedan, Rajpoot, and Mahratta, and make an end of it, or support the Rajwaras, otherwise, during the centuries which must elapse before every vestige of the old Indian institutions are swept away, England must be burdened with a Poland or Ireland in the shape of India. But it is a hard thing a man should be proscribed because his ancestors were Rajpoots instead of Bunyas or Koonbees. And though Russia may be a bugbear, who knows what contingencies may arise before the devoutly to be wished consummation hinted above? I have no fear of the choice which the enlightened mind of England will make, when the matter is placed fairly before it, stripped of the delusions of sentimental Shoddyism.

To conclude—look at the Arms' Act. It applies to all Hindoos and Mahomedans. I appeal to that as an illustration of my arguments. If the war of '57 was only a sepoy mutiny, how came such a uselessly (in that case) oppressive law to be enacted?

GAEKWAREE.

## IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND TRAVELLERS.

*To the Editor of The Times.*

SUBJOINED is a communication of considerable interest to passengers to the East:—

"SIR,—In the month of March last, on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Benares*, two days after leaving Bombay for China, I was unfortunately attacked with the smallpox. Some days later I was put on shore at Point de Galle, with my disease at that time at its height. No house or hotel could, naturally enough, be found to take me in. The surgeon of the ship communicated with the authorities, and they ordered me up to what was called the Smallpox Hospital, about four miles from the fort.

"Accompanied by the surgeon of the *Benares*, whose kindness I was indeed grateful for, I arrived in a gharry at the foot of a nearly perpendicular hill on which the 'hospital' stood. It was one of the hot months in Ceylon. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under a burning sun, I had to climb this hill for well-nigh half a mile, and but for the assistance of my friend Dr. Gill, who literally dragged me along, I should assuredly have stuck fast on the road. The 'hospital' I found a wretched shed of a place, but certainly with walls and a stone floor. On the latter I was glad to throw myself, but I longed, as you may suppose, for a bed.

"I found here a gentleman, a fellow-countryman, taken with the disease on board of another Peninsular and Oriental steamer. He told me that he was, he believed, the first European who had ever been in the place, and that the hospital was evidently provided for natives only. He added that every necessary I wanted must be ordered through a contractor in the native bazaar, three miles off, and that there was only one old native to wait upon all the patients. To this latter I applied, and was told I must get an order from the hospital surgeon before the contractor would supply a bed or anything else. To be brief, the result was I had to pass the night in sleepless agony—for it was literally that—on the hard floor, my bed arriving the following forenoon. The next day another passenger, a young Englishman, was brought up from another Peninsular and Oriental ship. Happily, he was but slightly attacked.

"I can assure you, Sir, it was a relief to me to find myself with my two companions, otherwise our 'ward,' as they called it, might not have been left to only one of us. The adjoining compartment, divided by a half wall, was occupied by two poor Africans, stokers from some steamer.

"When it rained, as it did frequently, the old native used to come and move our beds about the floor to avoid the tropical pourdown from different apertures in the roof. No washing of clothes was allowed on the premises, nor, of course, away from them. I offered to pay for soap, but none could be produced. Every article we touched was ordered to be burnt before we left the hospital, though, as I afterwards found, they—at least all furniture, &c., we bought from the 'contractor,'—were retained for Government use. You will say we might at least have had the opportunity given us of presenting our own property. I was in this place nearly three weeks. It is but right to say that the colonial surgeon and his assistant—the latter of whom visited us every morning—were kind, and disposed to alleviate our misery as much as they could. But their powers were limited, and I believe they have reason to feel the presence of the same niggardly hand which provided our 'hospital' accommodation.

"I have written this on my return to England, as both my companions, and many whom I have met travelling in the East considered that what we experienced ought to be made known, so that, perchance, others of our contrymen similarly afflicted may be more humanely cared for by the colonial Government. Smallpox, as we know, is a very fatal disease in the tropics, and assuredly a patient needs proper nursing and comforts.

"Let your readers only consider the position of Galle. There are mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental—one every fortnight from Suez to Calcutta, one to China from Bombay, and one every month to Australia, besides one French steamer. Then there are the same number returning, besides casual vessels. All these remain on an average two days at Galle to coal; and, as to the chances of disease, I may mention that the *Nubia*, from which one of my fellow-sufferers was landed, had left 17 of her officers and crew (so it was stated) in hospital at Suez with smallpox at the time it was very bad in Bombay, and raging in Calcutta. There are those of my countrymen at home who give of their bounty to build hospitals which are like palaces, who I dare say would scarcely think it possible that an English passenger in a Peninsular and Oriental steamer may be put on shore, an avoided object, in a busy town of one of our largest colonies, and, because he has the smallpox, be quartered with Lascars and Africans in a place scarcely so good as a cattle shed in this country. Yet such is the provision made by Government at this highway of Eastern steam traffic for such as are unfortunately placed as I was last March.

"I ought to add that the Peninsular and Oriental officials disclaim all responsibility in connexion with passengers so situated when they are once landed. How far they are justified in so doing I am not prepared to say, but they are very glad to get the passengers out of their vessels.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. S. P."

## BENGAL.

WE hear that the Wahabee leaders, now at Mulka Sittana, have consented to return to their homes, on condition that the Government will not interfere with their religious observances, and will forgive their past offences.—*Englishman, Feb. 24.*

THE Kokan Chief has, we are told, despatched some presents to the Viceroy, and has again asked his assistance towards the expulsion of the Russians from the Kokan territories.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 23.*

WE hear from Port Canning that the *Tuisco*, which left on Wednesday morning in charge of Mr. Pilot Gill, took the ground on the south side of the river opposite the Haldah flat, and about four miles below the Port. She remained aground some four or five hours, and then floated and proceeded down the river under sail. The *Maulmain* left on the arrival of the 7 A. M. train; there was scarcely any delay in getting her under way. The passengers walked on board and she was off. There are at present only two barks off the town.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 24.*

A CURIOUS illustration of the working of the present currency system has lately occurred. A gentleman, a resident of the Punjab, having purchased some waste lands in Oudh, forwarded to the authorities in Lucknow the price of his grants in notes of the Punjab circle. These were, however, refused under the orders of the Government as now in force. The result was, of course, a very considerable amount of inconvenience on the part of the purchaser, as well as trouble and expense. The case has been submitted to the Viceroy.—*Id.*

WE have often drawn attention to the vagaries of the Nawab of Bahawulpore, whose conceit, cruelty, and braggadocio are continually endangering the peace of his own territories and the tranquillity of ours. He has not as yet furnished an explanation of the murder of a driver of the English Mail Cart, and he has had the audacity to apply for permission to hunt in the Mooltan district. This the Government accorded, we cannot help thinking, somewhat too readily; a chief who has shown himself so singularly heedless of the good opinion of the Government, whether at Lahore or Calcutta, is not the fittest subject for favours. It is, in fact, hard to understand, why the Viceroy allows this Nawab to play such pranks as he does before high heaven. The latest piece of Bahawulpore news gives us just as exalted an opinion of his courtesy and breeding, as our former intelligence did of his kindness of disposition and capacity for government. The Rajah of Kuppurthullah asked permission of the Lahore authorities to hunt in the direction of Bahawulpore, and requested that arrangements might be made to allow of his entering that State. Supplies were gathered and everything was in train, when His Highness of Bahawulpore interfered, with the polite declaration that he would not allow any other Chief or Rajah to enter his territories. Considering his own application for permission to pursue his game on the British side of the border, it would have been only politic to have given the Rajah the permission sought for, but the Chief of this petty state has long since shown that, to keep him on his throne, is to make over his subjects to the rule of a man who is less fitted for the duties of his position than any other Chief in India.—*Id.*

## THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(*From the Englishman, Feb. 24.*)

THE Council met at Government House on Friday, the 23rd February 1866.

PRESENT:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding*; the Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine; the Hon'ble W. Grey; the Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.; the Hon'ble Maharaja Vijayarama Gajapati Raj Bahadur, of Vizianagram; the Hon'ble Raja Sahib Dyal Bahadur; the Hon'ble W. Muir; the Hon'ble Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadur, Maharaja of Burdwan; the Hon'ble G. Cowie; and the Hon'ble Stewart St. John Gordon.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India be taken into consideration. He said that the amendments which the Select Committee proposed to introduce in the Bill were, he hoped, of some value, and one was of some importance. The first change which the Select Committee proposed was the substitution in Section 3 of "seven days" for "twelve days." Twelve days was the time mentioned in the English Act. But it had been observed to the Select Committee that the minimum time within which a decree might be obtained under the Code of Civil Procedure was eight days. Now, no doubt a plaintiff in a suit upon a Bill of Exchange did not always obtain his decree in the minimum time. Indeed in some simple cases, as Mr. Maine had explained on a former occasion, he was often inordinately delayed. But still there was some anomaly in having a shorter period named for the summary than for the ordinary procedure. Further it was inexpedient to give the plaintiff any temptation to prefer the ordinary to the summary procedure, because he might thereby inflict on the defendant unnecessary costs. The Committee thought that the justice of the case would be met by substituting "seven days" for "twelve days."

In the same Section, Mr. Maine proposed, with His Excellency's leave, in accordance with a suggestion of the British Indian Association, to move the substitution in line 1 of the word "shall" for "may." So long as the procedure was confined to the High Court, he had no objection to give a description to the Judges. But by the Section which followed (Section 8), the Local Government was empowered to extend the procedure to the Mofussil Courts, and in the case of those Courts it would, on the whole, perhaps, be better that the direction should be imperative. The British Indian Association had, in fact, expressed doubts whether the summary procedure should be extended at all to the Mofussil. Mr. Maine agreed in this to the extent of thinking that the Local Government should exercise great caution in extending the procedure, and should be satisfied that the duty of superintending and carrying it out was lodged with officers capable of exercising the powers confided to them.

With regard to the whole of these Sections providing a summary procedure, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had represented, in a petition which had been received after the Select Committee had closed its sittings, that not only should the decree be expedited, but that execution of the decree should be summary also. Now the Bombay Chamber had so greatly assisted the Government by its intelligent discussion of the Bills submitted to it that he would be most willing to comply with its wishes, but he really believed that it was impossible to do so. The state of the case was that, under the ordinary common law procedure in England, it might be that a considerable interval elapsed between judgment and execution; and therefore there was good reason in England for rendering the procedure on Bills of exchange more summary. It appeared, however, that the improved procedure at home and the procedure of the Code in India with respect to execution were exactly identical. In both cases execution might be had at once. The real grievances of the Bombay Chamber, as appeared from the sequel of their petition, were not of a kind to be remedied by any legislation. The Chamber complained in fact of delays in the Registrar's and Taxing Master's Offices. As respects most of the matters complained of, it was for the Local Government or the High Court to afford relief. But Mr. Maine would observe that in respect of the taxation of costs, the costs under the new procedure would generally be fixed costs, and in the very few cases in which they would be taxed, it was competent for the plaintiff under a later Act (XX. of 1862) to at once ask for execution of the decree on the sum awarded to him before the costs were ascertained by taxation, and to postpone to a later period execution as to costs. On the whole, Mr. Maine did not think it possible to introduce any new Section. Section 11, which provided that the acceptance of a Bill, whether inland or foreign, should be in writing, had been a good deal considered by the Select Committee, who thought that it should remain as it stood. Mr. Maine had explained to the Council that, as regarded inland Bills, it stated what had been the law of England for a century, while as regarded foreign Bills, it agreed with what had been the English law for the last six or seven years. The Section would not interfere with native usages. The Committee had had the benefit of Raja Sahib Dyal's assistance, and had ascertained from him that the native usage was to accept hundis in writing, unless in cases where they were drawn after date.

Section 13 put all inland Bills on a level with foreign Bills, and would, if adopted, give a legislative sanction to the present custom of merchants in India. It provided that protest of a Bill of Exchange, whether inland or foreign, when purporting to be made by a Notary Public, should be *prima facie* evidence that the Bill had been dishonoured.

As regarded Section 14, which gave power to sue on lost negotiable instrument, Mr. Maine could not add any thing to what the Select Committee had observed with reference to the question whether the silence of the existing Code of Civil Procedure, which merely provided that when a suit was founded on a document, such document should be produced in Court when the plaint was presented, took away the general power of Indian Courts, which were at once Courts of Law and Equity, to grant relief upon a lost instrument on proper indemnity being given by the plaintiff against the claims of any other person on the instrument. Mr. Maine agreed in the decision at which the Select Committee had arrived, that for the present and until the whole matter was made clear by the amended Code of Civil Procedure, all doubt in the case of documents so important as Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes should be removed by the retention of Section 14.

A very important change which the Committee had made was as regarded Section 15, which provided that "every assignee, by endorsement or otherwise, of a policy of marine insurance, or of a policy of insurance against fire, in whom the property in the subject insured shall be absolutely vested at the date of the assignment, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit as if the contract contained in the policy had been made with himself." At the discussion which occurred in Council when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, Mr. Bullen had expressed a wish that the principle of the Bills of Lading Act (No. IX. of 1856) should be extended to policies of assurance, and the Council had since had a communication from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce expressing the same desire. The anomaly to be remedied was this. If a Bill of Lading were endorsed, the endorsee to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned passed has transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit in respect of the goods, as if the contract contained in the Bill of Lading had been made with himself. But if the same goods were insured, and the policy of insurance had been endorsed over to him, the assignee of the goods could only sue in the name of the person insured, or the agent or insurance broker who nominally effected the insurance. So in the case of fire policies, the right and property in the goods might have passed to the vendee; but, under the present state of the law, if the goods had been insured and the policy assigned over to him, he could only sue in the name of the person effecting the insurance.

It had been objected that if the Indian Courts, which were at once Courts of Law and Equity, were to do their duty, they would put an end to those anomalies and subtleties which now prevailed. But, so far as Mr. Maine could see, they had not as yet done anything towards this object. The Committee had not included life-polices, because there might be circumstances which would render it dangerous to allow assignees of such policies to sue in their own names.

He had only one further remark to make. All bodies to which the Bill had been referred, the Chamber of Commerce, the Landholders and Commercial Association, and the British Indian Association, while reserving those few points to which Mr. Maine had referred, had expressed their strong approval of the Bill, and their wish that it should be passed without delay.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then, with the permission of His Excellency the President, moved the substitution in line 1 of Section 3, of the word "shall" for the word "may."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then moved that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, with the substitution just accepted by the Council, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till the 2nd March.

## TRIAL OF DR. NORMAN MACLEOD FOR THE ALLEGED MURDER OF MR. MOSES LAW.

(*From the Special Reporter of the Scotsman.*)

ON the 16th November last, the usually tranquil city of Glasgow was thrown into a state of sudden and intense excitement by a report that Dr. Norman Macleod, of the Barony Church, had committed a murderous assault upon the person of Mr. Moses Law, whose name had long been before the public in connection with the Board of Public Morality. The report was at first discredited by many, on account of the high character and position of the person accused. All doubt, however, was dispelled next morning by the detailed accounts of the assault, which appeared in the newspapers. From these it appeared that Dr. Macleod on going up to his pulpit on the Sunday had found Mr. Moses Law sitting there in the seat of honour—that the Doctor had ordered him off, and on his declining to move, had struck him with a logic-chopper that he kept in the pulpit, and then thrown him down into the passage, where Law had been picked up dead.

The public excitement, on these details becoming known, was indescribable. The matter was of course put at once into the hands of the police. Captain Heresy Sniffer, with his usual energy and promptness, telegraphed a description of Dr. Macleod to all the superintendents of police throughout the country, and sent two experienced detectives with all despatch to London, the general impression being that the fugitive would attempt to escape first of all to England and thence to Rome. The search was continued in all directions for nearly a week, but without success. At length, in consequence of the receipt of an anonymous letter, the authorities were induced to send an officer to Dr. Macleod's dwelling-house, where, strange to say, the Doctor was actually found dining with his family in the most audacious manner, and where, it was ascertained, he had been recklessly staying during the whole time of the search. He was of course promptly taken into custody.

Public feeling ran at first very strongly against the prisoner, Mr. Moses Law having been held in the very highest esteem in Scotland on account of the many eminent services he was understood to have rendered as Guardian of the Public morality. As the facts of the case began to ooze out, however, the feeling against the prisoner greatly moderated, and a rumour was current that important facts of an extenuating character would be adduced in the defence.

Public curiosity increased from week to week, and when the day came on which the trial was to commence, the Court-room was crowded to excess almost as soon as the doors were opened. At ten o'clock precisely, Lord Fogy entered the Court, and took his seat upon the bench. As the prisoner was now, every moment, expected to appear, the utmost excitement began to prevail amongst the people who crowded the Court-room, most of whom were standing on tiptoe, with their eyes directed eagerly towards the dock.

At five minutes past ten, the prisoner, guarded by two policemen, emerged from the enclosed stair case that leads into the dock, and afer glancing at the spectators with an easy and undisturbed expression of countenance, gathered up his coat tails and took his seat. There was nothing in the prisoner's aspect to indicate the remorse and agony of mind which he was supposed to have undergone. He looked stout, "sousy," and well.

There appeared for the Crown—Solicitor-General Glibson, Mr. M. P. Graham, and Mr. Fossil. For the prisoner—Mr. Principal Tulloch, and Dr. Organ Lee.

Silence being called, the Clerk, in a slow and emphatic manner, read the indictment against the prisoner, which was as follows:—

THE INDICTMENT.

Norman Macleod, now or lately minister of the Barony Church in Glasgow, and now or lately one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Scotland, you are indicted and accused at the instance of Obsta Principiis, Esq., Her Ecclesiastical Majesty's Advocate for Scotland: That albeit, by the laws of this and every other well-governed realm, murder is a crime of an heinous nature, and severely punishable; yet true it is and of verity that you, the said Norman Macleod, are guilty of the said crime, actor, or art and part: In so far as, (1) On the fifth Sunday of October last, or on the Sunday preceding, or on the Sunday following, in or near the Barony Church, in or near the city of Glasgow, you the said Norman Macleod did wickedly and feloniously attack and assault Moses Law *alias* Decalogue, chief-guardian of public morality, and did with a logic-chopper or other similar edged instrument, to the prosecutor unknown; strike the said Moses Law, *alias* Decalogue, one or more blows upon the head, whereby his skull was fractured, and he was otherwise seriously and mortally injured in his person; and did thereafter seize the said Moses Law, *alias* Decalogue, and throw him to the ground, in consequence whereof, or in consequence of the blows, or of one or both of these causes, the said Moses Law, *alias* Decalogue, immediately or soon thereafter died, and was thus murdered by you the said Norman Macleod. Therefore you, the said Norman Macleod, ought to be punished with the pains of the law, to deter others from committing the like crimes in all time coming.

After the indictment had been read, the prisoner was ordered to stand up, which, when he had done, Lord Fogy said in a solemn voice—Norman Macleod, you are charged under this indictment with the crime of murder. How say you? Are you guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner (firmly)—Not guilty, my Lord.

A jury being empanelled, the evidence for the prosecution commenced.

After the declarations emitted by the prisoner had been sworn to by the Sheriff and Sheriff-Clerk,

Superintendent Orthodoxy was called and sworn. Deponed—My name is Orthodoxy. I know the prisoner at the bar. I remember being in the Barony Church on the fifth Sabbath of October last. Moses Law was sitting in the seat of honour when I went in. He had on his Sunday hat. I saw Dr. Macleod come in and ascend the pulpit-stairs. When he saw Moses Law there, he seemed indignant, and said—"Take off your hat, Sir." As Law made the sign of doing so, the prisoner snatched up a logic-chopper, struck Law several blows on the head with it, then seized him and flung him over the pulpit. I ran forward with several others to pick him up. He was lying motionless in the passage fronting the precentor's desk. I helped to carry him into the vestry, where we applied restoratives. I mean whisky; we found it in the pocket of the deceased. It had no effect. A cab was got, and I drove with the body to the Presbytery-House, and got it examined by Dr. Mactagart and other medical gentlemen; but Law never breathed nor stirred again.

Cross-examined by Dr. Organ Lee.—I think you said that when you went into the church Mosss Law was already in the pulpit?—Yes. You did not see him go there?—No. You cannot say, on your own knowledge, how he got there?—No. For all you know he may have been carried there?—Witness—after a pause—Yes.

Did you see him move at all while in the pulpit?—No. Did you hear him speak at all?—No.

Dr. Lee—Now, Superintendent, I will put a question to you which I desire you to answer with extreme care. (A pause.) Are you prepared to take oath that Moses Law was *alive* when you first saw him in the pulpit?

Alive! Certainly.

Think for a moment, Sir. You did not see him go up; for all you know he may have been carried there. You did not see him once open his lips or stir all the time he was there. How do you know, then, that he was alive?—No answer.

I will put the question in this way—Did you see the prisoner do anything that indicated life?

Witness (after a pause)—No. I cannot say that I did.

Then, for all you saw that day, Moses Law might have been dead all the time?

Witness—Yes, for all I saw, he might. (Superintendent Orthodoxy was then allowed to leave the box.)

Mr. Begg-The-question was next called, and deponed—I am related to Dr. Begg of Edinburgh. I am employed in the School of Art—the art of reasoning. I do job-work there. We have executed a good number of orders of late for the Church Courts. I have known Moses Law for years. I have known him as Guardian of Public Morality.

You have seen him discharging his duties in that capacity?—Yes, often.

What was the last time?—On the fifth Sabbath of October last.

That was the day on which he was murdered—on which he was picked up dead in the Barony Church?—Yes. What did you see him doing on that day?—describe the circumstances. Witness—Mrs. Begg-The-question wanted me to send for a cab to take her to church, as she had a new dress on, and she thought there was going to be a shower. I was just going to send, when Moses Law came and forbade me.

What time of the day was that?—Half-past one.

You are prepared, then, to testify that Moses Law was alive up till half-past one on that day?—Yes. You can swear to that?—I can.

Cross-examined by Dr. Organ Lee—You say that when you were about to send for a cab on the fifth Sabbath of October last, Moses Law came and forbade you?—Yes.

Do you mean that Moses Law came in person and forbade you?—Oh, no, not in person; he has never come round himself that I know of.

Who was it, then, that actually came and forbade you to take the cab?—It was his regular agent, Christian Principle.

Cross-examination resumed—You said that Christian Principle who really came to prevent you from taking the Sunday cab was Moses Law's agent. What do you mean by that?—I mean that it is he that Moses Law has been in the habit of sending about to look after the duties of morality.

How do you know that Mr. Law sent him? Did he say so himself?

Witness (after a pause)—No; I don't think he ever mentioned it.

Did Mr. Law come to say so?—No, never.

Then how do you know that Christian Principle has not been acting all the time on his own authority?—It was always understood that he was acting as Law's agent.

But so far as your own knowledge goes, that may really have been acting on his own authority? Witness (reluctantly)—It may.

After the examination of several other witnesses, Mr. Charters was called. Deponed—I am a spiritual physician in Glasgow. I have a good practice in the West End. I remember being called one day in November last to examine the body of Moses Law. I found the head severely cut and bruised. The wounds were in my opinion sufficient to cause death.

By the Court—I made a *post-mortem* examination of the stomach and kidneys, along with Dr. Jameson and Dr. Mactaggart. These organs were in the state in which I should expect to find them in a healthy person. There were no symptoms of disease or decay.

It is your opinion that Moses Law was active when these wounds were inflicted?—It is my strong conviction that he was.

After the examination of several medical witnesses, including Dr. Cairs, of Berwick, and Dr. Mactaggart, Mr. Timothy Trail, Inspector of Unseen Realities in Glasgow, deponed that he had seen Moses Law on the morning of the very day on which the prisoner threw him over the pulpit, and it was his opinion that the deceased was at that time not only alive but well.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The first witness called for the defence was Mr. Elder. Examined [by Mr. Principal Tulloch—I am an office-bearer in the Barony Church. I know the prisoner well. He has always, so far as I am aware, conducted himself with the utmost propriety. He has done a great deal of good in his parish and beyond it. I have heard him speak of Moses Law. He always spoke of him with respect. I have heard him say that Moses Law, when he lived, was one of the best and most useful of men. I was in the Barony Church on the fifth Sabbath of October last. I saw the prisoner throw Moses Law over the pulpit. I believed Law to be dead at the time. The prisoner has told us again and again that Law had been dead for 1800 years.

The next witness called was Dr. Eadie, who deponed—I am a Doctor Divinity and Laws in Glasgow. I am well acquainted with the prisoner. I consider him a first-rate fellow. I have examined the body of Moses Law. I have examined the wounds upon the head. It is my opinion that Moses Law was dead at the time, and before the time, when these were administered.

Cross-examined by Solicitor-General Glibson—You are minister of the new Lansdowne Church?—I am. You use a hymn-book in the worship of God?—I do. You have introduced stained windows into that church?—I have. And you once delivered a speech in your Synod in favour of church-organs?—I did.

The learned counsel, as this evidence was being taken, glanced significantly at the jury. He then proceeded—

On examining the body of Moses Law you found several severe wounds?—I did. Were they sufficient to have caused death?—There was one on the head that would have killed any man. From your examination of that wound, what would you expect it to have been produced by?—By some edged weapon.

Mr. Glibson (handing up the logic-chopper that had been used by the prisoner)—Would an instrument like that have produced it?—It would, exactly.

It is just such a wound as would have been produced by a blow from a weapon like this?—Yes.

Did it seem to have been administered with great force?—Yes, with great force. It was a wound so deep—

Mr. Glibson, encouragingly—Speak up, Doctor. Let the Court hear you distinctly. You say a wound so deep—

Witness—Yes, so deep, my Lord, that it was distinctly traceable from end to end, although it was a very old wound, having been inflicted 1800 years ago by the Apostle Paul.

Mr. Glibson stared ferociously at the witness, and dropped into his seat.

The depositions of the Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee; Dr. J. B. Johnstone, of Glasgow; and Mr. Story, of Roseneath, were then taken.

At this stage of the proceedings there took place one of the most startling scenes ever witnessed in a court of justice. Mr. Story of Roseneath was just leaving the witness box, when loud rapping noises became suddenly audible in every part of the Court. Many of the people rose in alarm, and the Court was rapidly falling into a state of confusion, when a man rose in the body of the Court, and, addressing himself to the Bench, said that there were some spirits wishing to make a communication, and that if the communication was received, he had reason to believe that the spirits would retire in peace. The noises instantly ceased, as if in corroboration of his statement.

In answer to a question from the presiding Judge, the person who had spoken said that his name was M'Brain, that he had once been a Town Councillor in Glasgow, and that he had the power of communicating with disembodied spirits. He said that he had just been communicating with the spirit of a deceased cabman, who informed him that he had brought several well-known persons from another sphere in the ghost of his cab, and that these spirits were now in Court, and were desirous to give evidence in this trial.

This announcement produced a deep impression of awe upon the whole audience. The Judges consulted for several minutes, and then announced that if Mr. M'Brain would go into the witness box and take oath, the evidence of the spirits would be received.

Mr. M'Brain at once went forward and entered the witness box, which he had no sooner done than a loud knocking was heard immediately underneath, and Mr. M'Brain announced the spirit of Martin Luther, who was prepared to answer any questions that might be put to him.

Examined by Dr Lee—You were head of the college of Ecclesiastical Anatomy and First Consulting Physician for Europe? Answer—I was. Were you familiar with the name of Moses Law?—I was. Was he alive in your day?—No; he died at the commencement of the Christian era. Most people thought him alive, because he had been embalmed and was kept seated on the ecclesiastical throne, on audience days, where he had quite the look of life. But he was dead?—Yes; I examined the body carefully, and found that the life had long been out of it.

Cross-examined by Dr Glibson—You once stayed at Eisenach, and said that you were tormented there by the Devil?—Yes; and so I was.

You mean to say that you saw him?—I did, and once threw an ink-bottle at him. The stains, I believe, are still to be seen on the walls.

The Reformer, by way of adieu, gave a tremendous rap that shook the whole building. Communications were then received from several other spirits, including those of Baxter, Issac Barrow, Archbishop Whately, the late Dr John Brown of Edinburgh, and others, who all testified more or less emphatically their belief that Moses Law had been dead in their time and long before. Some of them, however, desired it to be understood that their evidence referred exclusively to this point, and was not to be understood as implying either general or particular concurrence with the views of any party or parties who might make this fact one of their tenets.

No further questions being put, and no more raps being heard, Mr. M'Brain was allowed to leave the box; and Mr. Principal Tulloch announced that the evidence for the defence was now closed.

The Court then adjourned till next morning, when Solicitor General Glibson commenced his address to the Jury.

He began by stating that two things must now be perfectly manifest to every sane man who had heard the evidence—namely (1), That an atrocious murder had been committed, (2), That it had been committed by the prisoner at the bar. The evidence of Mr. Trail, who was a Free Churchman, and could therefore be implicitly relied upon, proved beyond all doubt that Moses Law had been alive and well up to within an hour or two of the time when he was seen by Superintendent Orthodoxy and others sitting peacefully on the seat of honour in the prisoner's pulpit. That the wounds inflicted upon him there were sufficient to cause death, had been certified by the highest medical authorities in the land, and that these wounds had been deliberately, and with malice prepense, inflicted by the prisoner, was a thing so notorious and indisputable, that the prisoner's counsel had not even attempted to get it denied. The case, therefore, must be held demonstrated to the satisfaction of every rational being. As for the evidence led by the defence, it was too flimsy and contemptible to deserve notice. The man Elder belonged to the Established Church, and what could they expect of any one who still worshipped or attempted to worship at her polluted shrine? As for Dr. Eadie, it was surely not necessary for him (the learned counsel) to point out how worthless must be the evidence of such a man—a man who preached in a church with stained windows—a man who had been for years in the flagrant and habitual use of a human hymn-book—a man who had spoken in favour of church organs—a man, in short, who was seeking to robe himself in the polluted rags of the scarlet woman—to invest himself in the ragged and cast off crinolines of a putrescent Papacy. He would not impugn, he would not insult, the common sense of the fifteen intelligent gentlemen in the jury-box by assuming for one moment that they could attach the slightest importance to the evidence of a person like that. It was equally unnecessary to speak of the evidence of men like Luther. That individual had declared in their hearing that he had seen the devil at Eisenach and thrown an ink-bottle at him. Now he need not remind them that the devil could not be seen. Luther, therefore, must either have told them a lie or else he must have been labouring under some hallucination. If he had told them lies about the devil he would not hesitate to tell lies about Moses Law, and if he had been labouring under hallucination when he thought he saw the devil he was just as likely to be labouring under hallucination when he thought he had examined Moses Law and found him a corpse. He himself inclined to the theory of hallucination. If he (the learned counsel) had any failing, it was in being overcharitable in his judgment of others, and he inclined to this explanation as the most charitable that could be given. He was the more inclined to this because he (the learned counsel), being better acquainted with history than any other man, knew exactly what Luther's personal habits had been, and he knew that no man could possibly be in a healthy state of body or mind who habitually subsisted upon a diet of worms. Nothing else need be said. He hoped there was still Christian feeling enough in Scotland to hang the prisoner. He (the learned counsel) would have preferred drawing and quartering; but he believed the ends of justice would be sufficiently attained if the prisoner were hanged. (Mr. Glibson then resumed his seat, having spoken seven hours and three-quarters.)

Mr. Principal Tulloch then rose and addressed the jury. He reviewed the evidence, in order to show how clearly it established the fact that Moses Law was a dead man not only when the panel struck him, but long before the panel was born. No people had fancied him alive simply because the work of morality, which formerly belonged to Mr. Law, was still progressing; and though Christian Principle was practically doing it all, people imagined that Christian Principle was only acting as Mr. Law's colleague or agent. In point of fact he was Mr. Law's successor, and was discharging the duties of this important office even better than Mr. Law had done. That Mr. Law had long been dead, was a point which the evidence had established; and though there might be a difference of opinion about the propriety of the prisoner's conduct in throwing the body of Mr. Law out of the pulpit, they could understand how his feelings might be aroused when he found people persisting in putting the dead in the place of the living, and paying their homage to the past instead of to the present divinely-appointed guardian of Public Morals. Mr. Tulloch closed by calling upon the jury for a verdict of acquittal.

Lord Fogy then proceeded to charge the jury. After speaking for three hours, during which most of the jury displayed some of the symptoms of stupefaction, he wound up the charge in these words:—If you have carefully followed these remarks, you will now, I think, be able to see one thing clearly—to wit, that when the panel commenced his assault upon Moses Law, Moses Law was either dead, or, if not dead, he was alive. This point, I think, I have succeeded in making manifest to you. All that remains after that is simple and plain. If you think he was alive, and that the prisoner murdered him, you will find the prisoner guilty: if, on the contrary, you think that he was already dead, or that the prisoner did not murder him, you will find a verdict of acquittal.

The jury then retired. They had not been gone above half an hour when intelligence was brought into Court that a serious disturbance was breaking out amongst them—that Mr. Henry Calderwood had with one blow knocked Mr. M'Quisten under the table, that he was now squaring in a menacing manner at several of the others, and that Mr. Shaky had scrambled up the chimney.

Lord Fogy immediately sent in to warn the jurymen that if the disturbance did not instantly cease, he would sentence the whole of them to fifteen days' imprisonment, and that Mr. Henry Calderwood, in particular, if found assaulting any one else, would be sentenced for the period of three calender months to travel in the Sunday trains between Glasgow and Edinburgh. In about two minutes after this message had been sent, the jury re-appeared in Court, when the foreman rose and announced that they had, by a majority, found the prisoner.

## REAL BRIGANDS.

(*From All the Year Round, Feb. 3.*)

THE poetic brigand of noble impulses and elevated intellect, who has been driven to a lawless life by the oppression of man, and who is merely a hero turned the wrong side out—that mysterious and glorious creature who sits on a rock talking to himself, and apostrophising the moon, his mother, and the distant sheepbells below, while confiding Medora or devoted Gulnare watches for his coming or waits on his moods—that courtly gentleman of the greenwood, who is brave to his foes, generous to the vanquished, and chivalrous to woman, is doubtless a very fascinating personage, especially to the young; but the real brigand, seen as he is, and not through the softening haze of romance, is a different creature. A greedy truculent half-starved coward, whose life is one of perpetual fear, who shivers with terror if the troops be within hail, and whose greatest exploits are performed by overwhelming numbers against defenceless passers—a mean thief stealing shirts and stockings, and bits of stale bread from a helpless captive—a savage, now gorging himself with meat, and now fainting for want of food—inexpressibly dirty and shabby—brutal to the woman who has temporarily united herself to him—alternately the tyrant and the victim, the extortioner and the prey of the peasant—the bandit, as Mr. Moens* found and has described him, is about as repulsive a ruffian as one would wish not to see anywhere; the brigand of romance and reality having no more resemblance to each other than Voltaire's Huron has to the stamping grunting rascal who quails before a "medicine-man" with a bladder rattle, but who takes the scalp of a fallen enemy as his version of "Who's afraid?"

There never was a book which took all the romance out of a thing more completely than this dashing and unaffected narrative of the English traveller who went down to Pæstum, and fell among thieves by the way. From the first page to the last there is not a single trait of heroism to enliven the prosaic brutality of the men. Nothing but hardship, selfishness, and fear. Like the savage whose mode of living he affects, the brigand's whole existence is one of suspicion and terror. He is afraid of everything—of sickness, of death, of the peasants, of the soldiers, of his kinsfolk, of his wife. At every turn some peril, beyond the usual peril of human life, meets him face to face; and familiarity, far from producing contempt of danger, only serves to sharpen his faculties in the perception of it, and to keep his fears for ever alive. Even in the ordinary danger of their trade they are cowards. When the soldiers were once close to some of them, "Pavoni's teeth were all chattering, and he was as white as a sheet; Scope was the same and lying on the ground; and Antonio was in such a state of fear and shaking, that he kept striking his gun against the rocky sides of the cave, and making a great noise, to the dismay of all. I sat down on a stone, and, to reassure them, said, 'Courage, courage; eat a little;' and, to set the example, took some bread and meat out of my pocket, and began eating it. My doing so enraged them to a great extent, and they said, 'What a fool you are to begin to eat when you will be dead in two minutes!'"

Indeed, the self-possession of this Englishman, and his contempt of death and danger, stand out at all times in startling contrast to their incessant fear; and this, together with his quickness of observation, his power of endurance during fatigue, his cool good temper, and his "cleverness" of hand and eye, gave him a certain hold on their esteem and rough good-fellowship, which probably saved him from many a torture. For he was not ill treated on the whole. The band itself fared ill. Hunted by the soldiers into a strange country where they were not sure of the peasantry, by whose connivance alone they exist; without shelter at all times; often without food; living like wild beasts driven from lair to lair, they had but a bad time of it. Except in the thievings and ill humour of two worthies, Pepion and Scope, the Englishman shared the fortunes of the rest pretty equally. There was always the great difference of state which could not be got over—that he was a prisoner, and had to be watched and guarded, and hidden out of sight (which was not always easy, seeing that he was the tallest of the band, and towered a head and shoulders above any of them), while they were "companions," with guns, money, wives, and a certain amount of freedom, always stopping short of the liberty to escape, or to betray their comrades.

The five *brigandesses*, with their short cut hair, and dressed like the men, looked so like boys, that it was some time before Mr. Moens found out they were women. They were not a very fascinating quintette of womanhood, though not the bloodthirsty creatures they are often depicted; being just a group of strong-limbed active coarse-minded young women, able to bear an immense amount of privation and fatigue, but in no way remarkable for devotion, heroism, melancholy, or any other form of tragic sentiment. One girl though, poor Consetta, the chattel of Cicco Guange, showed immense courage and a kind of Red Indian stolidity of endurance, when her arm was broken by an accidental shot from one of the band. She bore the pain without flinching, not uttering a sound of complaint, but merely clenching her teeth together, and hissing through them when they were dressing her wound with a pair of scissors. And even when gangrene set in, and she was compelled to come down into the plains and give herself up to the authorities, and her arm was amputated, "she had so much nerve that she refused chloroform, and neither groaned nor complained. The only sign she gave of suffering was clenching her teeth. When the surgeons left her, she said, 'Remember, I had eighteen napoleons about me when I came here; I must have them again when I am well.'"

Two of the five women belonging to Manzo's band carried guns, the other three revolvers. Their chief office seemed to be, mend rent clothing, and to hem batches of new handkerchiefs, when they could get them—a gaily coloured handkerchief being the brigand's gala dress; but for all womanly work of cooking, washing, baking, or the like, they were absolutely useless. The men were generally both butchers and cooks, when they managed to either steal or buy a sheep or a goat, while the peasants do all the rest—and at a rather larger profit than they could get by dealing with honester folk.

"All the time I was in their hands," says Mr. Moens, "I used to inquire the prices of various articles of food in the towns, and got a very accurate idea of what the brigands paid for them; a pezzo, their term for a ducat, equal to three shillings and fourpence, was the peasants' ordinary price for a loaf weighing two rotoli (equal to about three and a half pounds English); this costs from threepence to sixpence in the towns, according to whether it was made of rye, maize, or wheat, but it made no difference in the price paid by the brigands. A coarse cotton shirt cost them two and a half ducats, or eight shillings and fourpence; and washing one a ducat, or three shillings and fourpence; each cartridge for a revolver cost the same, and everything else in proportion. From a calculation I made when with them, I do not think that a band consisting of from twenty-five to thirty men would spend less than four thousand pounds a year for absolute necessaries, and the rest of their spoils would be lent out among their friends in the country at ten per cent. interest. I recommended them to try Italian five per cent. stock, as being safer than lending on personal security, but they said they never lost any, and they feared the stock being confiscated by government"

Thus, the peasant is the great supporter and the great gainer by brigandage; though on the other hand it may be said that the risk he runs in carrying on any correspondence with the brigands renders it absolutely necessary that he should be well paid to make it worth his while. Indeed, between the authorities on the one side, with fine and imprisonment, or even death, as the punishment for collusion with the brigands—and the brigands on the other; with a vendetta carried out to the last extreme should any information be given to the authorities, and irreparable damage done to standing crops, to whole villages, and to individuals should there be persistent refusal to forward supplies—the poor peasant has a difficult time of it. Very wary walking beween his two hard task-masters is necessary to keep his place in life.

Then, the brigands are generally old comrades and countrymen; with numberless small ties of friendship, relationship, and old association among the peasants—themselves, for the most part, brigands undeveloped. An unlucky thrust with the stiletto has made the one, and the same cause would make the other; public opinion in the plains and villages not bearing hardly on the "companions," but very much the reverse; high payment, defiance of the law, a picturesque uniform when clean and gay and the repute of deeds of daring (never mind the actual cowardice,) being generally sufficient to enlist popular sympathy for any body of men extant.

But, after all, the peasants are really as criminal as the brigands themselves, for it is from them and the vetturini that these gentlemen gain their knowledge of the goings and comings of rich travellers—foreign and home-bred—and that if there were no such scouts and spies among the unsuspected, the career of the real criminals would soon be brought to a stand-still. Information to begin with, and food to follow—with the reward of enormous prices for all they do—the peasants are the mainstays and supports of brigandage, and against them as the tap root should the vigilance and the vengeance of government be directed.

Mr. Moens says but little concerning the presumed political connexion between the brigands and Rome, and the ex-king. Certainly no part of his ransom, he believes, went either to Rome, or to any part of the province of Salerno. He saw it himself paid and distributed, each man present at the time of the capture getting his share, and a certain per-centage kept back for the general expenses of the band. But he was told by them that Apulia was the head-quarters of brigandage, and that there they had a general named Crocco, who they said was in communication with Rome. He asked how many men this Crocco had under him, and was answered, "A thousand men and many captains, as well as six hundred men in the Basilicata." They also told him that, in 1861, Spanish generals came to lead those fighting for Francis the Second against Victor Emmanuel, and that one of them named Borjes had an enormous black beard, which they said he always held in his left hand when he drank milk, of which he was very fond. Their sympathies go decidedly with Bomba, in preference to Il Re Galantuomo; for once when the conversation was becoming dangerously personal concerning Mr. Moens's ears, and "his beard with his chin attached," to turn the subject he asked Manzo, the captain, what they would do with Victor Emmanuel if they caught him. "They all chuckled at such an idea, and Manzo declared that he would have ten millions of ducats and *then kill him*. To Francis the Second, if they caught him, they said they would give a good dinner and then release him."

One of the most curious things in this account is to trace the gradual hardening of the system, and the elimination of all British-bred fastidiousness, as the unfortunate captive became more and more familiar with hardship. The day after their capture, Mr. Aynsley and Mr. Moens were offered a little piece of hard sausage called supersato; but after discussing its digestible qualities they gave it back, telling the brigands that it would not agree with them. They laughed, and the captain said, "They will like it by-and-by:" which truly came to pass. Mr. Moens never heard the last of this. It must have seemed strange to men who are thankful for a handful of Indian corn daily, who rejoice over a tough sheep or a lean and scraggy goat, and to whose palates anything that will keep body and soul together comes as acceptable food, if not as delicious luxury. A bit of supersato was a luxury to the brigands; and when their prisoners declined it, they felt much as we should feel if a pauper declined roast beef and plum pudding on the plea of indigestibility. As time went on, and starvation became a daily companion, nature broke up the pretty mosaic work of civilisation and the culinary art; and raw onions, raw cabbage, dry hard bread, only too dry to be mouldy, a bone of half raw meat, garlic, entrails, and even the rancid grease used for greasing their boots, all these things passed the ordeal of English taste, and were welcomed as means whereby to live. It is strange how quickly even the most highly civilised man resolves into the savage again when fairly under the harrow.

As a rule, Mr. Moens was treated tolerably well by the brigands, as has been said; but he had two tormentors, Pepino and Scope, and when left under their charge, fared ill enough. Manzo was the captain of the whole force, and was a bandit of somewhat more likeness to the popular ideal than the rest. He was handsome, fairly good tempered, prompt, and, in his own way, generous; always kind to his captives when not half maddened by disappointments respecting the arrival of the money, when there would be highly unpleasant scenes, and thereats of ears and head, and the like, which did not tend to reassure the Englishman; though he generally answered, "As you please," and took the thing with perfect coolness. Manzo was not a man to be trifled with, either by his prisoners or his men. Indeed, from his men he exacted an obedience that left no question of a divided command.

One day "Guange, who had been a soldier in the Italian army, and who had become a brigand merely for having been away from his regiment one day without leave, was having an altercation with one of his comrades, and, like these people, wished to have the last word. Manzo told him to be quiet, and just because he did not obey at once, he rushed at him, knocked him down, and kept hitting him and rubbing his face on the stones. Still Guange would not be quiet, until Manzo had pounded his face into a jelly, it being quite bruised, and bleeding freely. Even his gums were cut badly from the grinding against the ground. Manzo looked a perfect demon when excited; he curled up his lips, and showed all his teeth, and roared at his victim, jerking out his words. The implicit obedience generally shown to him by the members of his band was extraordinary. They loved him on account of his unselfishness as regards food, he being always willing to give away his own share, and they feared him because he had shown on one or two occasions that he did not scruple to shoot any of them on the spot if they refused to obey orders."

When the "order of release" came for the prisoner in the shape of the last instalment of ransom, Manzo sent round the hat, in order that Mr. Moens should "go to Naples like a gentleman," and made up a sum of seventeen and a half napoleons, besides rings and other keepsakes. But this was not a very large percentage on a ransom of thirty thousand ducats; and the Englishman took all he could get and asked for more, getting some things he wanted, but not others. He got Generoso's ring and knife—the knife that had already taken the lives of two men—giving in exchange the small penknife with which he had whittled out a spoon, and carved a cross, and made many other little matters, to the intense admiration and amazement of the brigands; but he just missed by an accident a very thick and long gold chain, for which he asked Manzo, and which he would have had, but that the gentleman was called away while he was taking it off to present to him. He got five rings in all, which Manzo's mother made him show two peasants after he was free; and which she evidently considered reflected great dignity on her as the mother of one who had shown such princely generosity.

But if times were more tolerable when Manzo was left with his band, they were very intolerable when Mr. Moens was left with only a guard, while the captain was off, either on a foraging expedition, or looking after those eternal instalments which, though paid, could not be "lifted" because of the soldiery. When with Pepino's band especially, things went hard with him. As they were to have no share in his expected ransom, they looked upon him as a nuisance, and grudged every morsel of food they were obliged to give him. Pepino stole his drinking-cup, his capuce or hood, in fact all he could lay his hands on; and they half starved him; making a point of speaking to him with the utmost brutality, and constantly threatening his life with their pistols, guns, and knives. One great game in which they indulged, was thrusting their knives quickly between his body and his arms. Their captive says, "I never allowed myself to show the slightest fear, and always told them that it was nothing to die, it was soon over, and that the next world was far better. They all have the most abject fear of death, and I always tried to impress them with the idea that Englishmen never fear to die, and that, if they wished it, they were perfectly welcome to take my life, as it would save me and my friends so much trouble. I felt sure that in a short time they would discontinue trying to frighten me, when they found out that I only laughed at their attempts, and ridiculed them for their fear of death."

It was the only thing to make them respect him, though another time it was a chance whether the English spirit would lead to good or evil for him. They were going up a very steep ascent, when Generoso, who was immediately behind Mr. Moens, "kept hitting and poking me with the barrel of his gun, because I did not ascend as quickly as he wished, though I was close behind the man before me. At last I turned round in a pretended rage, and with my stick in both hands, raised it over his head. He shrank back and brought his gun up to his shoulders with an oath. Two or three ran up. I caught hold of him, but at the same time they abused me, and seemed quite taken aback at the idea of a ricattatto threatening one of themselves. I told them I walked as well as they did, and I would not be bullied, so it was no use attempting it—that they might kill me if they wished, and the sooner the better. I found this answer capitally, and I was never touched again while on the march, and it was from this moment that they began to respect me a little for my apparent disregard of death; and when we arrived at the camp-fire, it was immediately narrated how I had threatened to kill a *companion*, this being the term they always use when speaking of each other."

These camp-fires on the mountains are the really picturesque circumstance of a brigand's life, and when lying round them the only time when he is picturesque; for his uniform, which looks well enough when new, soon gets torn and dirty, and incomplete—this article being left behind in a sudden flight—that article falling as a legacy to an accommodating peasant who has taken it to wash or to repair, and on whose hands the unexpected appearance of troops finally throws the dangerous treasures—while, as for the gay foppery of rings and chains and coloured scarves and kerchiefs, and all the rest of the stock adornments, they exist certainly, but they appear only on rare festal days, when the times are considered safe, and finery and jollity not out of season. But these times are very rare; the main object of a brigand's life being to procure food, either by "tithes in kind," levied in unfriendly districts, or by exchange and barter when the peasants are of a more commercial and obliging frame of mind, or as future ransom-money in the shape of defenceless wayfarers with families who respect their ears, and would rather not have sent to them in a paper parcel, while their the wolves on the mountains. But round the fi —then Salvator Rosa lives again, and the brig drama and the studio is in some sense realised men lying in every attitude round the blazing guns in their hands, their dark faces gleaming i while wooded sentinels watch silently under t of the rocks and through the long vista of th trees, overhead the sky glittering with stars, mountain echoes ringing to the sound of song a ter; see, just as a picture, the thing is well e full of admirable material for artists and the that is all. Any group of men, from soldiers t bivouacking in the open air, affords the same c of light and line; and one need not go to me thieves even for studies after Salvator Rosa.

The dresses of the two bands, Manzo's an Cerino's, were sensible and wiselike enough, and more simplicity and less finery than is the curren a brigand's wardrobe. Manzo's men had long stout brown cloth the colour of withered leaves, w useful and generous arrangement of pockets; especially in the back being not unlike a clown's. Mr. Moens has seen a pair of trousers, three or four pounds of bread, a bit of dirty bac and other things brought out thence, one by o search was made for any missing article; in fac sack, or hand-bag of modern days sewed insid and not carried outside. The waistcoats, of cloth, were buttoned at the side, but had s buttons down the centre, and they, too, had a ment of pockets of great use; for in t were kept spare cartridges, balls, gunpowde &c., while above went the watch in one, and caps in the other. The trousers were of dark like the waistcoat, and were cut like other men' Cerino's band were in dark blue coats and trou bright green waistcoats adorned with small silve and they all had belts for cartridges, &c., and all attached by a button to their jackets, which, were often lost in the woods, and always at a when retained. They had wide-awakes; and Manzo gave to Mr. Moens as being rather mo than his own, had inside it the label of Christy church-street, who happened to be the English hatter when at home.

But the blessing of the blessings to the brigan way of clothing, is the capote, the large-hooded c in Italy by peasants, and familiar to all who velled on the Continent, as a general article of dr where, with certain slight modifications of cu gave Mr. Moens one of these capotes, but as tim and these and other things became scarcer, he ha it at night with Pavone, one of the band, who had snoring, and who was not quite as fragrant as a bot de-Cologne. When the poor captive was i was once—so ill that he thought they would hav a shallow hole to put his body in," he gave P uncomfortable night by "hitting him to stop his rolling myself round, and so dragging the cove him, and groaning from the pain I suffered; b say for all that he was most forbearing." This illness (diarrhœa) was cured by some cheese mad milk. Lorenzo, another brigand, cured himself o drinking a good-sized bottle of castor oil at one about ninety times as much quinine as would lie o This somewhat heroic remedy cut down in a da which had lasted a fortnight.

One of the causes which lengthened the captivi Moens, was the belief of the brigands that he wa influential personage, related to Lord Palmerston such importance that the Italian government wou ransom, whatever the amount asked. Wherefore, t it originally at a hundred thousand ducats for him Mr. Aynsley, equal to seventeen thousand poun after a few minutes' conversation with Sentonio, clumsy ruffian with black eyes, hair, and beard reduced to half, namely, fifty thousand ducats; b they accepted thirty thousand, which was a con reduction from the first demand. Many and great difficulties, not about raising the sum, but about ting it. The laws against paying ransom to the or trafficking with them in any way, are very sev as the capture of an English milord, a relation Palmerston, and the friend of the Italian governm created immense excitement, the whole countr cured by soldiery, to the imminent risk of captive's life, when they came to shots w brigands. For, as he says, they always se take special aim at him, as he was the talles party; and he was thus in even more than equa with the rest, of a bullet through the heart. Thei added to the prolongation of his captivity: for gands would not let him go without the money, money could not be brought up to the band; an whole thing was a game at cross-purposes and intentions, and an immense amount of suffering and physical.

It was a tremendous moment for both Mr. Moen then fellow-captive, Mr. Aynsley, when they dre to which should be set free to go and raise the Mr. Moens held the pieces of wood which were the lots, and Mr. Aynsley drew. When he drew tunate longer one of the two, "I must confess I I had been drawing for my life and I had lost," Moens. A minute afterwards, the report of a bullet whizzing over the prisoner's head—told that the soldiers were upon them. Mr. Aynsley them, almost immediately after leaving the briga they started in hot pursuit. No good was done; ever was done by soldiers; only poor Mr. Moens sli fell in the general flight, nearly broke his arm, n drowned, and was nearly shot; but finally escaped close chances to which his would-be rescuers s him, thanking God for his safety, but "feeling a but charitably disposed towards the rulers wh years ago to have cleared their country from these instead of leaving them alone till they carrie Englishman."

He never had any very good chance of escape s when, if he would have shot two sleeping men, other awake and at a distance, he might perhaps away. Scope was the one at a distance, he havin away two or three yards from his gun in order to the sun while he was freeing his shirt of vermi the brigands, who rarely change their clothes a wash themselves, are as might be expected with vermin to a most disgusting exter Moens was inside a cave. Sentonio and Pavone their carcases across the entrance, and Scope, as v had moved off to a little distance. Two guns, on the other double-barrelled, lay within reach of he might seize one and kill the two sleeping men, a too, if he threatened to move. It was a temptat he pondered over it—but his mind and heart revolt a double, perhaps triple murder; his life was in n diate danger; he fully believed that the ransom w finally all settled; and, to turn away his thoug opened the little book of Psalms he had with hi his eye fell upon the passage, "Deliver me fro guiltiness, O Lord!" The words spoke home; he ly put the temptation behind him, amused hims picking out the grains of wheat and rye from some had plucked, and then a herd of cattle passing ne the sleepers and destroyed his only available c escape.

This same Pavone was a double murderer; for crime he had been imprisoned three years; but, the amiable weakness, he had been afraid to authorities and so took to the woods. His wife a dren were in prison, that being the practice of th government concerning the families of brigan would have given himself up to release them, he was afraid of Manzo's vengeance against mem his family, all of whom would be murdered on opportunity if he had deserted. Else it is not an mon thing for the minor members of a band to gi selves up when they have amassed a certain sum of whereby they can be well fed while in prison for th This they call "retiring from business;" and pleasant and profitable retiring it is.

Great care was taken that Mr. Moens should n any of the peasants who came up to transact th business with the brigands. It was a matter of ind whether they saw him or not, but he was not to see that he might not be able to recognise and thus b ness against them, to the result of twenty ye prisonment for them if detected. He had to si the way, pull his capote over his face, lie on his through all sorts of voluntary methods of blindne the bread, and the meat, and the ciceri (a curi of pea, only one in a pod, and the name of whic one was obliged to pronounce on the night of the vespers, when those who did not give it the full accent were set down as French and killed), the n the washing, and the rosolio came up, and mo chinked out, and the band kept from starving, day at least. It was the one point of honour, common-sense precaution, with the brigands.

Gambling is the favourite brigand amusement; gamble, as they do all things, to excess. Manzo lost napoleons at one toss; and the private shares of moneys change hands twenty times before finally and disbursed in the plains. They wished Mr. Moens with them, but he, shrewdly suspecting that it a case of "heads I win, tails you lose," tried the ment with confetti. They lost, and laughed in when he asked them to pay up. On which he hint, and declined the heavier stakes. The day last of his ransom was paid, there was great g going on, and in a short time the money was n in the hands of four men—the captain, Generoso, and Pasquale.

On the whole, now that the danger is pa money gone, and no real damage done to any one, experience scarcely to be much regretted. The ear Moens were saved, his limbs were saved, his life wa and for the "compliment" of a few thousands, had an experience and an adventure of startling m in these prosaic times of ours. He has seen what Englishman of the time has seen, and has do no one else has done, and has written a and charming book as the result; with one piece as the moral, very patent to the reader—namely, travel with much luggage, whether consisting of graphic plates or not, and do not travel in brigand- places at all, with luggage or without. The heavy was in part the cause of the Englishman's disaster tinentals do not understand our love of work and t and the only facts that seem to have at all shaken lief of the brigands that they had captured a milor the blackened state of his hands from his manipu photographic chemicals, and his flannel trous those which Italian prisoners wear. But they these two shocks, pursued the even tenor of the stuck to their text, and did not abate in their dema the very last.

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* English Travellers and Italian Bandits. By W. J. C. Moens.

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WE sometimes congratulate ourselves at the m waking from a troubled dream; it may be so the after death.—"*Passages from Hawthorne's Note in the Atlantic Monthly.*

A SERF detected in eating a few of the pickled intended for the Prince's *botvinia* was placed in and pickled cherries packed around him up to There he was kept until almost flayed by the "*Beauty and the Beast," in the Atlantic Monthly*

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.—The Duchess of Le to tell an anecdote of her Highness and her love of When engaged in this sport, on catching a fish, the used to tie a piece of ribbon round its tail and back again into the water, noticing with delight tho which had not been caught attacked those deco her. Once, having been very successful in cat great many, and having exhausted all her ribb unpicked her bonnet and made use of its trim decorate the fish she caught.—*Captain Gronow Recollections.*

A HOPEFUL YOUTH.—The little Prince partook breakfast as usual at twelve o'clock, after which he himself by playing about the room with some of lish toys which I had presented to him. Whilst en that occupation, one of the female slaves, whom wards found was his half-sister, that is, the V daughter by a slave (for his staff was composed girls and boys,) offended him. He immediate hold of her by both her arms, pinched them most v and like a tiger bit them until he drew blood, aft he put his fingers into the poor little creature's and tore both sides of it, until the blood streamed chin like water. I scolded him well for such b when his Highness brust into tears, and walked a another apartment. Scarcely had the little Prin ceeded a few paces, when he was met by H. H. th cess Epouse, who inquired the cause of his g appears that all Turkish and Egyptians have horror of seeing any person in tears. The fa explained to her Highness, who made the poor litt who had been so barbarously treated by her son, f the skirts of his coat, and then the carpet. Bu pointed out to her Highness that the slave wa blame, the Princess merely laughed, exclaiming, " *Madame*," "it does not matter." Then the Pr came satisfied and resumed his amusements.—*Ha in Egypt and Constantinople. By Emmeline Lott*

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## BANKS.

### THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

*Auditors.*
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London at 6 months' sight at | 2s. | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| " 4 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| " 3 do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " 2 do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " 1 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| " On demand do. | 2s. | 0d. | " |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

### BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

*Head Office—Bombay.*

*London Bankers*—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
*Branches*—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight | at 2s. | 0d | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | at 1s. | 11⅞d. | |
| 3 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | |
| 2 do. | at | 11½d. | |
| 1 do. | at 1s. | 11½d. | |
| On demand | at 1s. | 11¼d. | |

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

*Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

- On London.
- ,, France and the Continent of Europe.
- ,, Egypt.
- ,, Calcutta.
- ,, Madras and Pondicherry.
- ,, Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
- ,, Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
- ,, Sydney and Melbourne.
- ,, Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

### THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

*General Manager.*—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
*Acting Manager.*—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Brokers.*—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
*Solicitors.*—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | | 2s. | 1d. |
| 4 do. | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. |
| 3 do. | do. | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 2 do. | do. | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 1 month's | do. | 2s. | 0¼d. |
| Demand on Bank of England | | 2s. | |
| On Ireland and Scotland | | 1s. | 11¾d. |

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 | 2s. 1⅛d. | per Rupee. |
| " 4 do. | 2s. 1d. | " |
| " 3 do. | 2s. 0⅞d. | " |
| " 2 do. | 2s. 0¾d. | " |
| " 1 | 2s. 0½d. | " |
| On demand | 2s. 0¼d. | " |
| On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. | 2s. 0½d. | " |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. | 2s. 0½d. | |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
*Manager.*—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
*Secretary.*—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) | at 2s. | 1⅛d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | at 2s. | 1⅛d. | " |
| 3 do. | at 2s. | 013/16d. | " |
| 2 do. | at 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| 1 do. | at 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| On Demand (Head Office) | at 2s. | 0¼d. | " |

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

### COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight ... ... ...... | at 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| 4 " | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| 3 " | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 2 " | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 1 " | 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| On Demand | 2s. | 0d. | " |

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn foronly on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

### THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्यांक अफ हींदुस्टान, चना, अन्ड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Called up | £1,000,000 |
| Paid up | 861,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 106,000 |

*Head Office*—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
*Committee in Bombay.*
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

*Bankers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON | The Bank of England. |
| Do. | The National Bank. (established 1835.) |
| Do. | The Alliance Bank (Limited.) |
| LIVERPOOL | The Alliance Bank (Limited.) |
| MANCHESTER | The Alliance Bank (Limited.) |
| SCOTLAND | The National Bank of Scotland. |
| IRELAND | The National Bank. |

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 12 | months' notice of withdrawal | 6 | per cent. | per annum |
| Do. 9 | do. | do. | 5½ | do. | do. |
| Do. 6 | do. | do. | 5 | do. | do. |
| Do. 4 | do. | do. | 4½ | do. | do. |
| Do. 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. | do. |

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

### INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

*Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
*Capital—Fully Paid up.*
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
*Board of Directors.*
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
*London Bankers.*—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | 1s. 11⅞d. |
| 5 " | 1s. 11¾d. |
| 4 " | 1s. 11⅝d. |
| 3 " | 1s. 11½d. |
| 2 " | 1s. 11⅜d. |
| 1 " | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Demand | 1s. 11d. |

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
16 " ... 6 "
" ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

### THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*Branches in India.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London ......... at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| " 4 " | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| " 3 " | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " 1 " | 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| " on Demand | 2s. | 0⅛d. | " |
| On Scotland and Ireland on Demand | 2s. | 0d. | " |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. | 1s. | 11½d. | |

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

| | |
|---|---|
| HEAD OFFICE | CALCUTTA. |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ONE MILLION STERLING. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £250,000. |
| BEING PAID UP | £250,000. |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

*London Bankers*
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
*Offices in London* ................... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .......... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. ............. at 1s. 11⅞d.
On Demand ............... at 1s. 11¾d. "

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 7 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

*Holloway's Pills.*—Hereditary Debility.—Taints of the constitution allowed to pass unheeded and unpurified often develop themselves in the offspring, and cause many refractory maladies. The preventive of such sad consequences exists in these thoroughly cleansing Pills, which may be taken with safety and efficiency from the advent of the first symptom to the departure of the last trace of deranged health. The printed instructions wrapped around every box are the best and simplest guides for all sufferers in search of a remedy for recent or chronic ailments, and this medicine is admirably adapted by improving the digestion and aiding assimilation for renovating the health of the naturally delicate, and for restoring the strength of the prematurely decrepit.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand ................... }
Do. Scotland " ................... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland " ................... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ...................... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ..................... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ..................... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ..................... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

### THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE.—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

*Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

*Treasurers and Managers.*
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
*Secretary.*
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
*Accountant.*
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
*Deputy Accountant.*
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
*Board of Directors.*
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
*Auditor.*
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
*Solicitor.*
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| 3 do. do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 2 do. do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 1 do. do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| Demand. | 2s. | 0d. | " |

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

### LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

*Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.*

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
*Board of Directors.*
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantrey House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
*Local Committee.*
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
*Bankers.*
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..........10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

### THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
*With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ............................ 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ............................. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

### THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares, of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
*Board of Directors.*
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

*Deposits.*

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months........................ 5 per cent.
" 6 " ........................ 6 " "
" 9 " ........................ 7 " "
" 12 " ........................ 8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

### THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Julien | Rs. 16 per doz. |
| Margaux | " 20 " |
| Batailly | " 32 " |

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE...Quarts | in Case of | 1 doz. each. |
| Do. ...Pints | do. | 3 " |
| MOSELLE .........Quarts | do. | 1 " |
| Do. ...Pints | do. | 3 " |
| HOCK..............(Hockheimer) | Quarts. do. | 1 " |
| Do.............(Marcobrunner) | Qts. do. | 1 " |
| Do.............(Johannisberg) | Qts. do. | 1 " |
| BRANDY | | 1 " |
| CLARET .........(St. Julien) | | 3 " |
| Do. .........(Larose) | | 3 " |
| EAU DE COLOGNE | 6 Bottles in a Case. | |

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| Cliquot, | Leop. Mayer, Bass ......quarts | 36 |
| Aux deux Ecussons, | do. .........quarts | 32 |
| Aux Armes de Reims | do. .........quarts & pints. | 28 |
| RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES. | | |
| Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, | F. Kehrmann ......quarts | 30 |
| Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice, | do......quarts | 36 |
| Do. Johannisberg, choice | do......quarts | 36 |
| Do. Hock, | do ......quarts | 30 |
| Still Hock, Hochheim | do......quarts | 24 |
| Do. Hock, 1857, | L. Meyer, Bass......quarts | 24 |
| Sparkling Hock, | Iodocius Fleres & Co quarts | 35 |
| Do. Moselle, | do. ......quarts | 35 |
| CLARETS. | | |
| Chateau Milon, | Hy. Hernozant ......quarts | 16 |
| St. Julien 1856, first quality, | Monthenil franc......quarts | 30 |
| Claret in Casks at 4 dozen, | Bahlmann & Co. | 48 |
| Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks | do. | 60 |
| BRANDY. | | |
| Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque | | 32 |
| Boonekamp of Maag Bitter, | ......pints. | 12 |
| Do. | ......flagons | 6 |

VOLKART BROTHERS.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

| | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, extra quality | ... | per dozen | qts. | 40 |
| Do. dry | ... | " | " | 35 |
| Do. good | ... | " | " | 30 |
| SHERRY, dry | ... | " | " | 25 |
| Do. pale | ... | " | " | 25 |
| Do. do. | ... | " | " | 18 |
| CLARET, Breakfast | ... | " | " | 12 |
| BRANDY, | ... | " | " | 24 |
| Do. | ... | " | " | 36 |
| Port Wine, some years in Bottle | ... | " | " | 26 |
| Tent Wine | ... | " | " | 29 |
| PORT WINE—a fine old Wine | ... | " | " | 22 |
| A good Wine | ... | " | " | 18 |
| do. | ... | " | pts. | 11 |
| SPIRITS—Hollands | ... | " | " | 15 |
| LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy | ... | " | qts. | 36 |
| do. | ... | " | pts. | 16 |
| Noyeau | ... | " | qts. | 34 |
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret | ... | " | " | 21 |
| " " Ditto | ... | " | pts. | 12 |
| No. 3, a full flavoured Do. | ... | " | " | 8 |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

*Established in Bombay in 1842.*

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY ............... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
,, POONA ................... ,, ,, Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad............ ,, ,, Hajee Curreem & Co.
,, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. ... ,, ,, Cursetjee & Co.
,, Kurrachee ................ ,, ,, Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut ................... ,, ,, Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | Per doz. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. | 90 |
| Do. " Do. | 10 |
| Do. " a Crown | 30 |
| Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints | 21 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality | 40 |
| Do. do. Pints | 21 |
| Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 |
| Do. Fine " Brand a Crown | 30 |
| Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints | 16 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 |
| Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown | 30 |
| Do. Fine Still Red Seal | 18 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal | 23 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal | 29 |
| Do. Golden, Do. | 29 |
| Do. Green Seal | 33 |
| Do. Vino Fino | 29 |
| Do. Red Seal | 37 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | 38 |
| Claret Light Capsule | 15 |
| Do. Yellow Seal | 28 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints | 17 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts | 32 |
| Port, Black Seal | 26 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac | 34 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | 24 |
| Old Tom, Red Seal | 18 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal | 18 |
| Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts | 36 |
| Do. Pints | 19 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... ... ...Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ... ... ... ... ... ... " 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... " 1,000

To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK / BENOIT / COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a comfortable, airy BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, suitable for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.
Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASEER LIMJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD'S Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

OFFICES TO LET.—The Asiatic Banking Corporation have still several ROOMS TO BE LET as Offices at moderate Rents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to
KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOTT.
22nd February 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

## INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums | 1862 | 300,690 | 15 | 11 |
| Do. | 1863 | 341,668 | 3 | 2 |
| Do. | 1864 | 406,403 | 13 | 10 |
| Showing an increase over 1863 of | | 64,735 | 10 | 8 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Life Premiums for | 1860 | 73,150 | 18 | 6 |
| Do. | 1862 | 105,703 | 1 | 11 |
| Do. | 1864 | 152,159 | 2 | 0 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Trustees.* | |
| Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Christopher Burhell, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Edward Heath, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| DIRECTORS. *Chairman.* | |
| Bernard Hall, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| *Chairman of London Board.* | |
| Henry Fowler, Esq. | London. |
| Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Thomas Cardwell, Esq. | London. |
| Wm. Aitkin, Esq. | London. |
| Jno. Bateson, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Bolton. |
| Wm. Dalglish, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Kenneth Dowie, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Henry Duckworth, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Jno. Graham, Esq. | Birmingham. |
| Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq. | London. |
| William Hind, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Patrick Hunter, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Robert W. Kelley, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| George B. Kerferd, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. | London. |
| Peter M'Lagan, Esq. | Edinburgh. |
| Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | Glasgow. |
| Jas. A. Picton, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. | London. |
| Archibald Robertson, Esq. | London. |
| Jno. Stewart, Esq. | Aberdeen. |
| Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. | Bristol. |
| H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| *Actuary and General Manager.* | |
| James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| *Secretary.* | |
| Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. | London. |

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq. |
| J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq. |
| RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P. |
| H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq. |
| JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq. |
| EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq. |
| MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq. |
| CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N. |
| SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq. |
| F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq. |
| JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq. |
| ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq. |

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Madras | Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co. |
| Calcutta | " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co. |
| Hong Kong | " DENT & Co. |
| Shanghai | " DENT & Co. |
| Mauritius | " BLYTH & Co. |
| Melbourne | " DALGETY & Co. |
| Launceston | " DU CROZ & Co. |
| Hobart Town | " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE. |
| Adelaide | " ELDER & Co. |
| Sydney | " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co. |
| Dunedin | " DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co. |

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

Two very handsome and light new Cab Buggies, with plain and worked panelled bodies, richly painted and lined, with silver lamps and furniture, built expressly for India by Hutchings and Otto, Dorchester.

1 elegant four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glass Frontage and dropping Venitians all round, lamps, pole, and shafs, and silver furniture, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

An elegant Dog-Cart, with lamps and furniture, by Starton, London.

One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts, and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, senior, Aberdeen.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, by Silk & Sons.

One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.

One very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaeton, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, fit for medical men or brokers, by Wilson.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.

A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
2nd March 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *E. P. Bouverie,*

A fashionable and neat Landau Sociable, to carry four persons inside, for one or pair of Horses, painted verdigris green, and richly with green figures, silk and cloth with swinging holders and open back, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

This Carriage is expressly made to order for a party who parts with the same, by Silk and Sons, 8 Long acre.

Just landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, surrounding double venetians in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to match, with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto ditto by E. Kesterton Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A very handsome and new fashion small Waggonate or Landau Sociable, to make a open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newnhamson, patent, Bath.

A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venitians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

A very handsome and light new Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kindless.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover, Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab purposely built to order for a gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it is of no use to him at present.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis. Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Two handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

ALSO,
*Property of Gentlemen.*

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto secondhand Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

*The Property of a Gentleman.*

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with moveable umbrella and lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted Plated on white Metals, by Kesterton, Thorn, and Homes, of Derby; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip, Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 2nd March 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

*Caution.*—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | TREACHER & Co.<br>ROGERS & Co. |
| Poonah | ROGERS & Co.<br>TREACHER & Co. |
| Kurrachee | BUDGETT and HUGHES. |
| Kotree | BUDGETT and HUGHES. |

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A powerful large Chesnut Horse, about 15 hands high, goes quiet in Single and Double Harness.

Any other Carriages or Horses offering

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHIGRAM AND HORSE, &c., AT POONA. (BUND ROAD, CIVIL LINES.)

On TUESDAY next, the 6th insant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence, No. 2, Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's Bungalows, Bund Road, Civil Lines, Poona, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of GEORGE CRAIG, Esquire; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dessert and Dinner Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Soup-Tureen, Hotwater, Curry, Liqueur, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Salvers, Tea Kettle, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, handsomely carved Open-worked Blackwood Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Dining, Sofa, Writing, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Presses, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Chairs covered with Damask, Screens, Teapoys, Tea-Caddy, Book-case, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Rocking Horse, a square Piano by Broadwood, Music Chair, a repeating Palanqueen Clock, Pictures, Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Ornaments, Vases, a double light hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, single hanging and Table Ditto, two large Bedsteads, Camp Cots, a large Blackwood Screen in 12 pieces, Books, Coir Matting, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. (if not previously sold), a Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COLABA.

On THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the Electric Telegraph Office, Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of Henry Wickham, Esq. The same comprises a set of Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Ice Plates, Dishes, a handsome Pink and Gold Dinner set for 12, White and Gilt Tea and a handsome Dessert Sets, a set of 5 best Plated Dish Covers, and Hot-water Curry-dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Tea set, Butter Pot, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a set of Spoons and Forks, Table Cutlery, and Lamps, handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Sofa, Card, Writing, Dining, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chiffoniers, Conversation, Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Easy, Predieu, Dining, and Drawing Chairs, Tea-poys, Whatnots, Open Carved Partition and Folding Screens, Sideboard, four-post Bedstead, Camp and Children's Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Gown Stand, Toilet Glasses, Chest of Drawers, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Uteusils and dispense articles, Books &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Tuesday next, the 6th instant.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Surgeon Major Miller, Presidency Surgeon, at Malabar Hill, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of Surgeon Major Miller, Presidency Surgeon, and Captain Nasmyth, R. E., proceeding to Europe. The same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Green Flowered and Gilt Dinner Set, Tea and Dessert Services, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Writing, Camp and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Easy, Rocking, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Corner Whatnots, Sideboard, Teapoys, large and small Camp Cots, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Shower Bath, a Plated four light Hanging Argand Lamp, with drops, Single ditto, Screens, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, Books, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An excellent English-built Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glass fronts and spare glasses, by "Thomas Startin," with handsome fast trotting Fleabitten Grey Horse and plated harness. A first-rate English-built Mail Phaeton, by "Jones" of Southampton. An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature Brougham. A handsome Cab. A Curricle with pole and bar, with a set of brass mounted double harness. A set of best plated mounted new double harness, also a set of second-hand ditto, 2 sets of single ditto, a hunting Saddle, a pair of Bull Terriers, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The yacht *Challenge,* the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For price, &c, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments, to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

12 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 ,, ,, Jacconets.
8 ,, ,, Shirtings.
11 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
16 large size Fireproof Iron Safes.
An Invoice of Gold and Silver Watches.
5 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
6 ,, T Red Hoodnies.
7 ,, Pink Prints.
An Invoice of rich Bohemian Glassware.
4 Cases Fancy Goods, consisting of Mohair, Guards, Pearl Necklets, Gilt Rings, Silver Mounted Smelling Bottles, Fancy Needle Boxes, Ladies' Companion, Scissors and Knives, Ladies' Bags, Brooches, Ear-rings, Studs, Snuff Boxes, Butting Dulls, Round and Oval Mirrors, Inkstands, Pictures, &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next to the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.
A charming miniature LANDAU.
Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.
An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second-hand Bichoba.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 2nd March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

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*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for | ...£ 6,848,181 | 5 | 0 |
| And the amount of claims paid during the same period was | ...£ 1,250,834 | 7 | 0 |
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| Of which there was held by the Indian Branch | ...£ 442,940 | 5 | 10 |

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... | Rs. | 480 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit .. | ,, | 228 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rs. | 252 | 0 | 0 |
| At the reduced English rate ... | Rs. | 246 | 0 | 8 |
| Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ... | ,, | 116 | 13 | 11 |
| | Rs. | 129 | 2 | 9 |

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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